The Outlook

APRIL 20, 1921

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

THE new Congress is indeed new. In the Senate one looks in vain for the familiar faces of Chamberlain, of Oregon; Thomas, of Colorado; Phelan, of California; and Hoke Smith, of Georgia. From the House Champ Clark has gone forever; the most striking additions to its membership are noted in ex-Senator Burton, of Ohio—one welcome instance where, due to the recent election, a veteran has not given place to a fledgeling—and Miss Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma, the one woman member.

The Sixty-seventh Congress convened on April 11. It differs in four respects from recent Congresses:

First, in its 96 Senators and 435 Representatives there is a Republican majority of 22 in the Senate and 170 in the House—a rather topheavy control.

Second, for the first time in some years Congress and the President belong to the same party.

Third, the President is the first Senator ever elected to that office, and therefore, it is assumed, has naturally more sympathy than his predecessors have had with the assertions by Congress of its own dignity in its relations with the Executive. There should, as a consequence, be greater co-ordination between the legislative and executive departments of our Government than has been lately the case.

Fourth, perhaps no Congress has ever come into being having to accept so large a legacy of vetoed or partially enacted measures from a preceding Congress. These include the Army and Navy appropriations, the Budget Bill, the Emergency Tariff and other farm relief legislation, the Immigration Reapportionment, and Separate Air Department Bills, the measures providing for Federal co-operation with the States in education, reforestation, and road-building as well as the resolutions looking towards a declaration of peace and towards international disarmament. Under an agreement reached near the close of the Sixty-sixth Congress, consideration of the Colombian Treaty takes precedence of all Senate business during the first week of the present session.

Of the new bills introduced, the one calling forth most comment appropriately deals with the chief subject before Congress—taxation reform. This the bill would accomplish by providing a one per cent tax on sales of all kinds. Such a tax would raise sufficient revenue, it is estimated, to allow for the reduction of the normal income tax from four to two per cent; for a change in surtaxes so that they would not oppress people of moderate income; finally, for a repeal of the excess profits tax and a number of special excise taxes. Next in popular interest are the bills providing for daylight saving, for the reclassification of Government employees, for the refunding of tolls on vessels of the United States using the Panama Canal, for authorizing Cabinet members to sit as members of the Senate and House, and the proposal of a Constitutional amendment fixing January 1 as the date when Presidential and Congressional terms of office shall begin. Several investigations are expected to be ordered, the most important being an inquiry into the railway situation.

The Senate of the Sixty-seventh Congress was organized March 4; on that day it approved the Cabinet appointments and, after approving others, adjourned some days later. The House organized on April 11. Speaker Gillett was re-elected, receiving the full Republican vote. He has been an able Speaker. Incidentally, he has served continuously longer in the House than has any other member.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

ONLY incomplete reports of President Harding's first Message to Congress are available as this issue of The Outlook goes to press. Extended comment at this time is therefore impossible. It is clear, however, that what he has termed "normalcy" is uppermost in his mind as the object to be obtained, not only in domestic conditions and in foreign relations, but also in the mind of the people.

Contrary to very general expectations, the President placed in the most emphatic position of his Message, not the foreign problems of the country, but its domestic situation.

He insists on the importance of keeping expenditure within income. He recognizes as the most dangerous phase of government to-day the growth of public indebtedness extending from the Nation at large to the smallest political subdivision. He thinks, however, that the needs of the Nation will call for receipts from taxation amounting during the fiscal year 1922–3 to at least four billion dollars. He urges a prompt revision of the internal laws, including the repeal of the excess profits tax.

He urges the establishment of a Department of Public Welfare and discusses other domestic problems.

On foreign relations the President's Message deals with three important problems—the resumption of a state of peace in this country, the world association of nations, and disarmament. On these three subjects the three following sentences state tersely his position:

> To establish the state of technical peace without further delay, I should approve a declaratory resolution by Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights.
>
> In rejecting the League Covenant, we make no surrender of our hope and aim for an association to promote peace, in which we would most heartily join.
>
> We are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but merest prudence forbids that we disarm alone.

We reserve editorial discussion of President Harding's message for another issue of The Outlook.

GETTING AT THE ROOT OF THE EX-SERVICE MAN'S TROUBLES

A CREDIT mark can be chalked up for the Harding Administration because of the promptness with which it acted in its effort to untangle the confused affairs of our ex-service men. Promptly after his inauguration, President Harding appointed Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes as chairman of a Committee for Disabled Soldiers. Other members of the Committee included Colonel F. W. Galbraith, National Commander of the American Legion; Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian; Colonel Milton J. Foreman; Mrs. Henry A. Rea, of Pittsburgh; and Miss Mabel Boardman, of Washington. This Committee has already reported to the President; and its recommendations, although we have seen only a summary of this report, appear to be very closely in accord with the recommendations of the Legion and the Joint Committee for Aid to Disabled Veterans, which The Outlook discussed in its issue of January 26.

The fundamental demand of the Dawes Committee, of the Joint Committee, and of the Legion, is for the centralization of authority over all the agencies engaged in caring for the veterans. The Dawes Committee, like the two non-

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Governmental organizations, also recommends the decentralization of the War Risk Bureau in order that agencies may be established in various parts of the country which will permit the Bureau to go to the soldier rather than require the soldier to go to the Bureau. The Dawes Committee also asks for the establishment of a permanent and continuing hospital programme and the appropriation of sufficient funds for this purpose.

Now it should be the immediate effort of Congress to carry these fundamental recommendations into the promptest effect.

SAVE THE CENTERS

Congress appropriated money for an army of 175,000 men. This cut in the size of the Army naturally meant a suspension of all recruiting activities. Doubtless almost all those who paid any attention at all to this announcement decided that the cut represented wise economy and passed on to the next item of interest. The fact that the cut may have been both wise and necessary, however, does not end the need for discussing the manner in which it was made.

The cessation of recruiting means that by June 30 of this year all Recruit Educational Centers established by the Army since the war will go out of existence. Readers of The Outlook know that these Recruit Educational Centers represent the greatest contribution which the Army has made towards helping the movement of Americanization, that they constitute one of the Army's chief justifications for existence as a peace-time institution.

These Centers have taken illiterate native-born Americans, non-English-speaking aliens, and turned them into disciplined, efficient soldiers and intelligently patriotic American citizens. These Centers have schooled men in American history and American ideals. They have been worth all they cost as educational institutions entirely aside from their value as military assets.

If the Army is to be permanently reduced to 175,000 men, the reduction should not be made at the cost of wiping these schools out of existence. If necessary, the Army should be authorized to enlist annually 10,000 illiterates and non-English-speaking men, and at the same time discharge a similar number of trained soldiers into a reserve. Ten thousand men a year would give the Army enough material to keep these schools in operation.

The Recruit Educational Centers are not only valuable as educational institutions for the training for citizenship, but they are a military asset of twofold value. They are valuable not only because they draw upon a reservoir of strength untouched prior to the war, but also because they are a constant stimulus and inspiration to the officers charged with their development and maintenance. There is little danger of

MAJOR BERNARD LENTZ

a West Pointer, a member of the General Staff, and the officer largely responsible for the creation of the Recruit Educational Centers. He is also the creator of the Cadence System of Close Order Drill, which has been widely used with astonishing results in the training of raw troops

Prussianism among army officers who can conduct and comprehend the work of those schools.

PEONAGE AND MURDER

The horror of the accounts of the murder of several Negroes—the number is placed as high as eleven—on a farm twenty miles from Covington, in Georgia, has attracted public attention to the general question of so-called "peonage" in the South. However bad the practice under the laws of Georgia and other Southern States may be, it need hardly be pointed out that atrocious wholesale murder is not one of the necessary results of peonage. It is true, however, if the facts are as stated by the public press, that the brutal and sickening murder of these Negroes had its inception in an effort on the part of the white men carrying on a farm under forced labor conditions to conceal from Federal agents illegal acts they had committed against these very peonage laws.

Strictly speaking, the word "peonage" means the "illegal holding of a man in personal bondage for debt." Practically speaking, the peonage practiced in the South does not conform to this definition. It is a very common occurrence under the law for a Negro convicted in court of some offense to be bailed out or to have his fine paid by some white man who has no connection whatever with the charges against the Negro, on the undertaking that the Negro shall work out, as the phrase goes, the amount paid on his account. Theoretically, the Negro is a free agent; he need not accept the arrangement, and, if he does, he must give his written consent to it. Practically, however, the Negro has little choice; the only alternative is for him to serve out his sentence or await (if it is a bail case) trial under extremely disagreeable prison conditions.

In many cases the system may work without great injustice. This is likely to be so where the Negro in question is handed over to a farmer in the vicinity in which he lives and the whole affair is local. The United States District Attorney for the section in Georgia where this crime is alleged to have taken place is quoted as saying that on this farm "city Negroes from stockades were used," but that also there have been many complaints about smaller farms. It is natural enough that where men are held in such semi-servitude disputes will arise between the employers, who have a tendency to claim that the Negro is shirking work and is not fairly living up to the agreement, and the Negroes, who claim that they are overworked, underfed, confined in stockades, and sometimes held under actual duress after (as they hold) they have worked out their freedom. The Governor of Georgia is quoted as saying: "After some communities in Georgia have driven away their farm labor and driven away their farm loans, they will have an opportunity to sit down and think over calmly whether it pays to deal justly with the Negro."

One thing is perfectly evident. It is that if such laws are to exist it is the plain duty of the State or local community to keep a watchful eye on the manner in which this kind of "peonage" agreement is carried out. There should be a most thorough system of inspection of all farms and industries where Negroes are put out to labor in this fashion. There may be an open question as to the desirability or utter wrongness of the system, but whatever view is taken as to that, it is simple humanity to prevent abuses under the law and violations of the law. Such an occurrence as these cold-blooded murders ought not to be possible in any civilized community.

In the present instance the Georgia authorities acted swiftly. The white man accused of these crimes was brought promptly to trial. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy, which automatically requires a sentence of life imprison

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CABBAGES AND KINGS

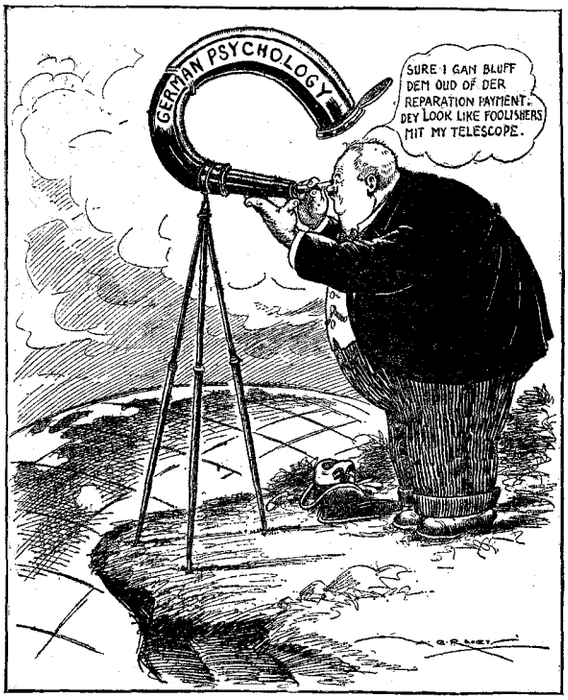
CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger

"N-NOT FOR ME!"

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

Racey in the Montreal Daily Star



THE TROUBLE WITH FRITZ—

Still studying the Allies through his favorite antiquated, pre-war, out of date, out of focus telescope

From R. B. Ross, Jr., Westmount, Quebec

Williams in the Indianapolis News

MAD DOG! MAD DOG!!

From G. C. Fosdick, Indianapolis, Ind.

From the Indianapolis News

TRYING TO COME BACK IN AN OLD ACT

From M. E. Helphinstine, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ment. Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, has stated that this recommendation met with widespread disapproval throughout his State and that if the accused were guilty he should be hanged. Other indictments against the accused farmer are still awaiting trial, and it is possible that the extreme penalty may yet be applied. Peonage, according to Governor Dorsey, exists in three or four of the one hundred and fifty-six counties of Georgia, and in these counties the local authorities are working in co-operation with the Federal agents towards the elimination of this evil.

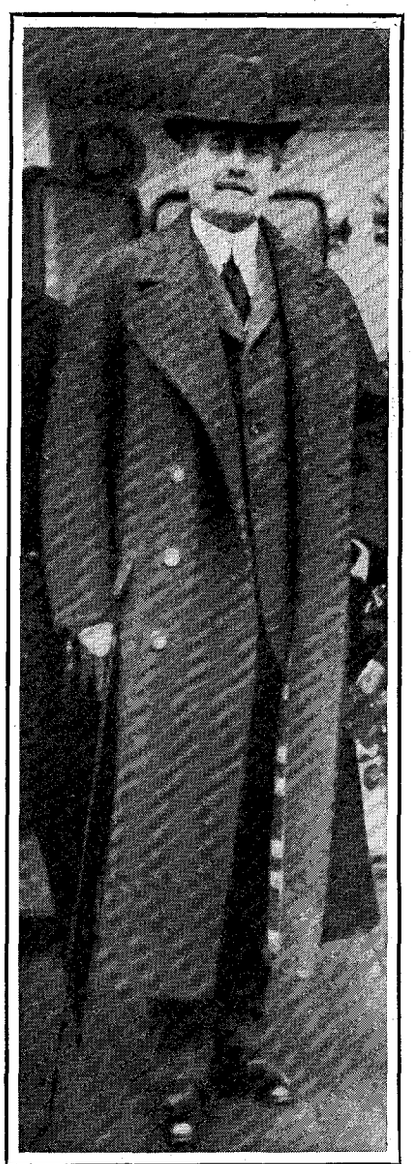
HERRICK SUCCESSOR TO HERRICK

MYRON T. HERRICK, it is announced, is President Harding's choice as Ambassador to France.

The other night, at a dinner given by the American Committee for Devastated France, ex-Premier Viviani described the anxiety of the Germans in Paris at the outbreak of the World War and, in particular, the German Ambassador's appeal to Mr. Herrick, then American Ambassador, for permission to raise the American flag over the German Embassy alongside the German ensign. The request met with instant refusal. But the Germans and Austrians in Paris were glad to have a man of Mr. Herrick's fiber take over their affairs, as then became our duty, on the severance of relations between Germany and France.

Mr. Herrick already had a great burden to bear in the task of caring for the eight thousand Americans then in Paris. A man of prevision, he had, the month before the outbreak of war, communicated with our Government regarding the transportation of the many Americans who, he foresaw, would be unable to escape from the scene of war. He secured transportation and, what is more, financial accommodation—for in the crisis the banks were able to pay out a fraction of the letters of credit and travelers' checks. Long a banker, Mr. Herrick secured this accommodation by a simple banking proposition. The French Government had to make immediate war purchases in America. Our Ambassador induced the Government to deposit $6,000,000 for such purchases on account with American bankers in Paris. The Government did so, at the rate of five francs to the dollar; later the Government increased the amount to $18,000,000. The American bankers in Paris, alarmed, put their safes in the Embassy cellar. The result of Mr. Herrick's transaction was that American letters and checks were paid not only in France but also in Switzerland, Italy, and Spain.

In this country a Democratic Administration had already come into power, but, fortunately, the Republican Ambassador, appointed by President Taft, was allowed to remain in official station at Paris for the time being. Mr. Herrick had exactly the ability and experience needed to cope with the situation. Not only had he known how to manage the American colony and the German colony,



International

MYRON T. HERRICK, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

he knew how to manage the French; and we are not surprised to read ex-President Poincaré's welcome to President Harding's appointment of Mr. Herrick to be again Ambassador to France. Within two months after the war broke out the French Government and the foreign diplomats had fled to Bordeaux. Mr. Herrick, who had already established himself in the affections of the French, remained in Paris, thus emulating Elihu Washburne's fine example in 1871.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ AND AMBASSADOR HERRICK

M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ, then President, before leaving Paris, expressed to Mr. Herrick his deep appreciation of such bravery. Mr. Herrick told the President that, while the French Government held legal title to the art treasures of Paris, they really belonged to the whole world, and so a foreign ambassador would certainly be entitled to protect them in every possible way. Mr. Herrick added that he believed America would be a restraining influence on the invader from violating international law, and that the American Ambassador's presence might also have a steadying influence on the remaining population in Paris. Some 1,250,000 persons had fled during the preceding forty-eight hours. It did have such influence.

M. Poincaré adds: "In the delicate negotiations now to be conducted with the United States Mr. Herrick will be our witness and guaranty." He will indeed. As in the former exigency, so Mr. Herrick brings ideal attainments to the present situation. Courteous, discreet, wise, shrewd, energetic, persistent, he will bring reassurance to a people who have been somewhat disillusionized with regard to America. In M. Poincaré's words, "As President Wilson forgot there was an American Senate, we thought ourselves entitled to do likewise. Rather late we have awakened from our long dream. Practically everything has to be done over again."

The proposed Anglo-American-French Treaty to protect France against any recurrence of a German attack still slumbers in the Senate. The French withdrew from their expected Rhine frontier recommended by Foch and other military experts, trusting in American and British promises concerning this Treaty as an offset to that frontier. We have given France neither the Treaty nor any substitute. Mr. Herrick has the advantage of combining with his strong sense of American independence a sympathetic understanding of this situation and the consequent French point of view.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY TO CUT A FIFTH OF A SECOND

TRACK records are closely approaching the limits of human achievement. This is particularly true in the case of the dashes. It seems a great deal more reasonable to believe that the marks set by the great English runner, A. Shrubb, who holds every record from one to five miles, will be appreciably cut down than that the present time for the hundred-yard dash will be shaved a fraction of a second.

A runner has appeared on the Pacific coast, however, an athlete of the U

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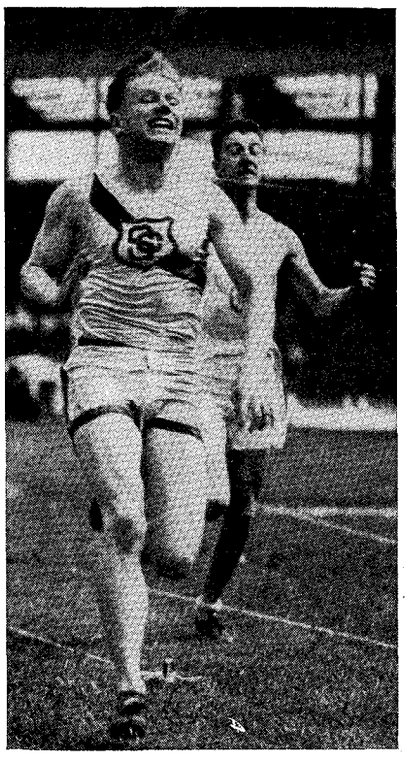


International

CHARLES PADDOCK

of the University of California, who broke the record for two hundred and twenty yards at a meet in Berkeley, Cal., on Saturday, March 26. The old record was 21 1–5. Paddock broke the tape in 21

versity of Southern California, who has cut a fifth of a second from the world's record for the 220-yard dash. The previous record was established by B. J. Wefers in 1896, who ran the distance in 21 1–5 seconds. The present record holder, Charles Paddock, has not only broken this record, but he has also tied the record of 9 3–5 seconds for the 100-yard dash, which has stood since it was established by D. J. Kelly in 1906. Will California's phenomenal runner be able to lower this mark?

DISTINGUISHED JEWISH VISITORS

The propaganda for the repatriation of Palestine by the Jews has received notable impetus in America by the arrival here of two distinguished leaders in the movement—Dr. Albert Einstein and Professor Chaim Weizmann.

Dr. Einstein, a citizen of Switzerland, is the famous protagonist of what is known as "Relativity"—a scientific theory of space and time as applied to physics, astronomy, and mathematics. Dr. Einstein first became interested in his theory, he says, through the question of the distribution and expansion of light in space. His theory, he adds, is a step in the further development of the Newtonian theory.

Professor Weizmann is the discoverer of trinitrotoluol, the explosive commonly known as TNT. During the war he was the head of the British Admiralty laboratories. He is President of the Zionist World Organization.

These eminent Jews are here primarily to get financial aid and encouragement for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In 1914 a site was purchased on the Mount of Olives. In 1918 Dr. Weizmann laid the foundation stone of the first building. Another building has now been purchased. The library already numbers some thirty thousand volumes, and is rapidly growing. The traditional respect for knowledge which the Jews have always maintained makes this starting of a university of their own a matter of peculiar pride to them, but the fact that it is located in Jerusalem is of course a special impulse towards the expression of Hebrew genius. May the ideal be realized of a university which shall play its part as interpreter between the Eastern and Western worlds!

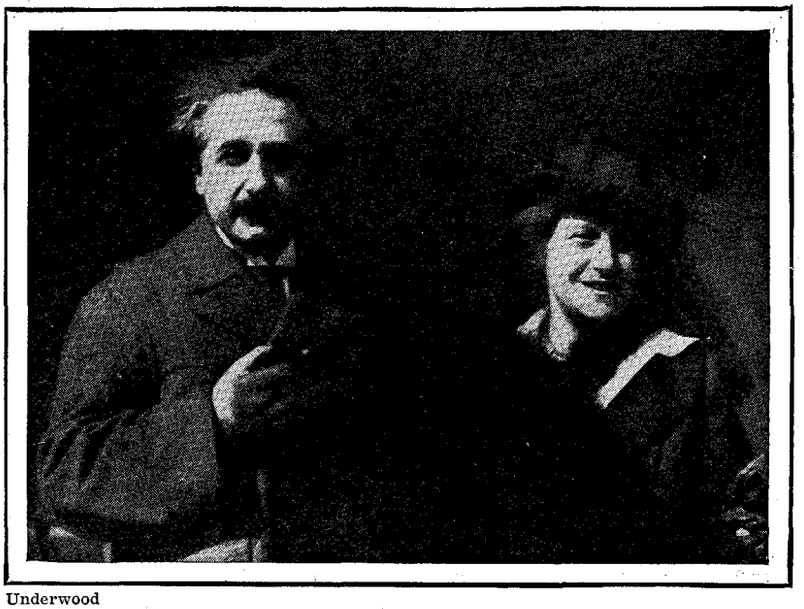
IRELAND'S DISTRESSFUL STATE

In and out of Parliament there is urged a new and definite British plan of action in Ireland. When a partisan body such as the Committee of One Hundred in America declares that "the Imperial British army in Ireland has been guilty of proved excesses not incomparable in degree and kind with those alleged by the Bryce report on Belgium atrocities to have been committed by the Imperial German army," every one recognizes exaggeration and heated rhetoric. But when Sir Horace Plunkett, usually a man of moderation, in a letter to the London "Times" says that "the responsible Ministers suppressed the truth in the Cork case, gave extravagant explanations in regard to the creameries, and—worst of all—refused to give any satisfaction to public opinion outraged by the official lynchings of helpless unarmed prisoners," one feels that, no matter what the provocation, the Government must lose no time in sternly repressing lawlessness.

That the provocation for reprisals has been great indeed is shown by a statement given to the press in this country by the British Embassy in Washington, in reply to the report of the Committee of One Hundred. This statement says:

> The report of the Committee lays stress on so-called reprisals, and ignores the fact that before even the Irish propagandists suggested in September, 1920, that reprisals were taking place 92 policemen, 12 soldiers, and 23 civilians had been murdered in cold blood, and 159 policemen, 56 soldiers, and 74 civilians wounded, in most cases without a chance of defending themselves. By the same date 1,200 buildings had been burned and wholly or partly destroyed.

This is a terrible indictment against the murder methods of supporters of the Sinn Fein revolution. It is totally ignored in the remonstrance made by the American Committee for Relief in Ireland against other parts of this apparently official British statement, and especially against the statement that there is no need of American charity in Ireland. The Relief Committee declares that its work is purely humanitarian and non-political, and that "military and civil authorities in Ireland have again and again assured our representatives there that the situation calls for help from America." It quotes the London "Times" as saying that the burning of the creameries and other devastation in Ireland amounts to many millions of pounds in value and says that British



Underwood

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN AND HIS WIFE, PHOTOGRAPHED ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

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aid in sufficient quantity is not forthcoming. The American Red Cross is contributing $100,000 from its reserve relief fund to Irish relief through the American Relief Committee.

Americans are always ready to help the suffering of innocent people, and there is no doubt that in the fierce and too often lawless conflicts in Ireland large numbers of guiltless people have been thrown into distress.

AN IMPERIAL HAUSFRAU

THE story is told in Germany that when one of the young princes was being prepared for confirmation and the divine intrusted with the task tried to impress upon the boy that all human beings were sinners, the little prince remonstrated thus:

"Papa may be a sinner, but mamma is not. I know she is not. She is an absolute saint."

The influence of the Empress Augusta Victoria, who has just died, at Doorn, Holland, upon her children is reputed to have been much greater than was their father's and their love for her very much greater. The Empress was essentially a woman of the home. As such she realized her husband's epigrammatic characterization of what the perfect woman's round of life should be. This was his famous doctrine of the five K's: "*Kirche, Küche, Kleider, Kinder, und Kaiser*" (church, kitchen, clothes, children, and Kaiser). One woman, on hearing this, remarked: "It is a wonder he didn't put himself first." While Augusta Victoria fulfilled the Emperor's ideals as to the German *Hausfrau*, she did more. She had tact in managing him. When he chose, he could himself be tactful; but in public he was frequently vain, bumptious and egotistical, even more frequently so in the home circle. For such a moody man Augusta Victoria was an admirable consort.

She was born in 1858, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. She lived to see some of the territory of that duchy revert to Denmark and she lived to see the prince whom she married in 1881 an exile in Holland, and their eldest son as well.

It took all the Empress's well-known religious fervor to carry her through the trials of her life. She had a mania for church building and provided many houses of worship in Berlin and other cities with her own money and that which she had collected herself. She was rather grimly the personification of virtue, and the gay Berliners found her dull and sectarian. But throughout Germany she was regarded as a model wife, mother, and home-maker, and as such she quickly won and always retained the sincere affection of the whole people. They did not, however, regard her as possessing the attributes of royalty; certainly she did not succeed so appropriately to an Imperial crown as did her mother-in-law, the Empress Frederick. While the Emperor enjoyed his wife's simplicity in her home life, when she appeared at Court his love for display made him desire that she should outshine all other women. To this end he helped to provide her with, it is said, nearly two million dollars' worth of jewelry, a collection, it is believed, second only to that of the late Empress of Russia.

And now this German Imperial *Hausfrau* is dead, and her husband has to stay on the Dutch side of the border while her body is carried to Potsdam for burial.

The announcement of Augusta Victoria's death has been variously received in Germany. "Freiheit," the Independent Socialist organ, recorded it in three lines on the second page. On the other hand, the Conservative and Liberal papers appeared with black mourning borders around the headline: "Our Kaiserin is dead."

A GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTER

THE other day in Paris a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery formed a military escort at the funeral of a painter.

He must have been an unusual painter to have received such an unusual tribute. He was. The French Government thus distinguishes the last honors paid to very great men in French letters and art. We remember, for instance, the military escort at Victor Hugo's funeral.

In many respects Jean Paul Laurens was like Victor Hugo. The works of both men were cast in heroic mold. The same spirit inspired Hugo's "Misérables" and his "Notre Dame de Paris" as Laurens's "Death of Sainte-Geneviève," "The Excommunication of Robert the Pious," "The Vengeance of Urban VI," and "Waterloo." These and other works gave to their creator the reputation of being the most eminent historical painter of his century. Hugo and Laurens had the same tendencies with regard to subject-matter; it must be dramatic, tragic, often gloomy and gruesome. They were alike in their development of their themes; spirited and powerful as it was, there were sometimes deficiencies in treatment, particularly shown by Laurens's lack of harmonious color. Both men were realists, and apparently exaggerated realists at that. To the accusation that Laurens overemphasized elements of horror and terror in his pictures, he would reply that they were no more terrifying than was the truth, and that his historical scenes represented nothing not justly amplified by careful research and study.

Laurens was eighty-four years old He belonged to the nineteenth century rather than to ours, for it was in that century that most of his work was done. The most remarkable example of it in this country is his mural painting "Cornwallis at Yorktown," in the Baltimore Court House.

Despite the militancy of most of his subject-matter, Laurens was a quiet, modest man, an ascetic and a recluse. He was not so much absorbed in his own work, however, as not always to be alive to every opportunity of welcoming and aiding any progress in art. He was specially helpful to three generations of American art students in Paris. Indeed, no one among French artists was better known as the friend of the foreigner.

SEAMEN ASHORE

THE American sailor aboard ship is better off than he used to be. Under the Seamen's Act, passed in 1915, his skill has been standardized, limits have been put upon continuous hours of service, and better conditions on shipboard have been provided.

The sailors have also profited on shore. In cordial relationship with those two excellent organizations, the American Seamen's Friend Society and the Seamen's Church Institute, the Young Men's Christian Association has started a chain of seaman's services, beginning at New York City and ultimately to reach around the world, providing decent living quarters, excellent food at a minimum price, mail and banking facilities, a free employment bureau and social center.

In the Brooklyn branch alone last year the attendance averaged over 800 men a day. Between $15,000 and $20,000 a month were "banked" by the men for safe-keeping. The branch conducts the largest free employment bureau in Greater New York; during the time when there is a brisk demand for labor it supplies some 3,000 men a month with jobs. The branch also runs a shop for the sale of standard supplies such as are in demand among seamen. This does away with one more evil which has always beset the seaman; for from time immemorial the unscrupulous merchants of the water-front have considered him their legitimate prey. Now through this Y shop he can get his supplies at prices which insure him value received. That decent living quarters are in demand is proved by the fact that last year the Brooklyn branch turned away over ten thousand men for lack of accommodating space. A new building is necessary.

The Manhattan branch of the Y Sailors' Clubs was opened last December, and during the first month 8,250 seamen

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visited it. Aside from the other American branches, a similar work has been begun at Liverpool, London, Southampton, Havre, Brest, Bordeaux, Antwerp, and Havana. The need elsewhere is indicated in a recent letter from Constantinople:

> Our own American sailors, numbering five thousand, are coming into this rotten city. There are a total of seven ships in the harbor, besides those in these waters. Last month there were more than 88,000 sailors here and twenty ships. If the American sailors need help anywhere, they need it here. On pay day they take the town and . . . join in a gay jamboree that could hardly be equaled in the days of Sodom.

Every one should support the Y programme of sailors' clubs *versus* the dive.

MR. PIM PASSES BY

IT is strange how much trouble a kindly old man who has no other thought in the world than to secure a perfectly harmless letter of introduction can cause in a well-regulated and peaceful family. Of course the old man did have a very treacherous memory, the daughter of the household a most unconventional and spontaneous way of discussing confidential family matters with casual passers-by, and the lady of the house had for a second husband a most estimable, but somewhat stuffy, Justice of the Peace, George Marden, who, if he lived in New England instead of Old, might have been described as distinctly "sot in his ways." Added to this, the lady's first husband was a fraudulent promoter supposed to have been successfully buried in Australia many years since. This is the fact which her stepdaughter confides to Mr. Pim, the elderly gentleman in search of a letter of introduction, within a very few minutes after he enters the house. She also tells him the name of this first husband, a most unusual name—a name which has eluded our minds just as it had eluded that of Mr. Pim. Rather, we should say, that later in the day (and the play) Mr. Pim forgetfully attaches this name to a story which he tells of an adventure which befell a fellow-passenger on a recent voyage from Australia.

The J. P. and his wife are convinced that her first husband is still alive. The J. P. is immensely shocked. His wife, conscious of no wrong-doing on her own part, is relatively unshaken. The possibility of release from her present marriage—a release which she does not in the least desire—opens to her a vista of accomplishment to which she does not close her eyes. There is the matter of new curtains for the living-room, for instance, curtains to which her husband violently objects; there is the matter of a most agreeable suitor for her stepdaughter's hand, a suitor to whom her husband objects on the ground that he is a Socialist, and an artist, to boot, who nsists upon painting square clouds when the J. P. believes clouds to be round.

LAURA HOPE CREWES IN "MR. PIM PASSES BY"
A. A. Milnes's comedy produced by the Theatre Guild at the Henry Miller Theatre

How the wife of the J. P., in the person of Laura Hope Crewes, succeeds in untangling these and other difficulties of a similar domestic nature there is no space to tell here. Sufficient to say that when Mr. Pim passes in and out of the family circle for the last time, carrying his treacherous memory and his good intentions elsewhere, the family is firmly reunited and the curtains are safely hung. The curtains may be seen in process of preparation for this event in the accompanying illustration.

The audience is quite as delighted with Mr. Milne's ingenious comedy as is Mrs. George Marden (Laura Hope Crewes) with her new curtains.

GEORGE HARRISON MIFFLIN

IT is fortunately easy to point out many leaders in American business and industry who regard their life-work in the light of an art or a profession. It is the creative aspect of business which appeals to them. They approach their labor with a passion for achievement and they do not measure that achievement, some opinion to the contrary, wholly in terms of dollars and cents.

Such a man was George Harrison Mifflin, head of the publishing house of Houghton Mifflin Company, who died in Boston on April 6.

Mr. Mifflin was born in 1845; was graduated from Harvard in 1865. He entered the publishing field in 1867. He was associated in turn with the house of Hurd & Houghton, which became Houghton, Osgood & Co., and later Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and, after the incorporation of that firm in 1908, President of the Houghton Mifflin Company and the Riverside Press.

At the time of his death Mr. Mifflin was accepted as the leader in his field of activity; and his title to leadership was acknowledged, not only because of the magnitude of the business of which he was the head, but also because his name had become synonymous with the highest ideals and the best traditions in the book world of America. A book with Mr. Mifflin was something more than a commodity. He felt the joy of an artist in the study of typography and format. The catalogue of his publishing house bears witness to the responsibility that Mr. Mifflin felt towards the profession of letters. He was the worthy

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representative of a business tradition which has endured for nearly three-quarters of a century.

GERMANY CALLED THE DANCE SHALL FRANCE PAY THE PIPER?

DESOLATION in France is not the result of war.

When the Germans began to overrun the northern part of France, which is the richest part agriculturally and industrially, they had, it is true, a military purpose, but it was incidental to a purpose that was not in any sense military. They desired and expected a victory, but they determined to secure something for themselves — something which, whether they had victory or not, would remain. So far they have succeeded in getting and retaining it. They set out to put their next-door neighbors out of business. If a victory at arms could be won, so much the better; but a victory at arms would have been only one of the means, and not necessarily an essential means, to the greater and more sinister end. Germany invaded France, not to defeat an enemy, but to destroy a neighbor.

For most people in America it is almost impossible to conceive the truth of this. It is not rhetoric. It is not a figurative way of describing the horrors of war. The cold, businesslike, calculating deliberation with which the Germans planned to destroy the vitality of a people whom they could not conquer is obvious to the most casual observer who has been in Douai, or Cambrai, or St. Quentin, who has seen the acres of murdered fruit trees, or the mining town of Lens. The interior of houses wrecked, though the exterior remained untouched by shell-fire; tombs and graves outside the zone of military operations foully desecrated; tools and machinery capable of use in hastening convalescence from war destroyed or rendered useless; and the very fuel resources of the nation deep in the ground scientifically rendered inaccessible for years to come—these were but some of the means which the Germans used, not to win a decision in a dispute with France, but to enfeeble France and as far as possible destroy her.

Since Americans cannot themselves all be eye-witnesses of the results of German villainy, they are under some moral obligation to heed the testimony of witnesses. Some of this evidence is presented in this issue of The Outlook. In his article Stéphane Lauzanne presents some testimony as to what the Germans did to the coal mines at Lens. The utter desolation of that city, which once harbored over thirty thousand people, is but the superficial sign of the destruction of the coal mines upon which that city depended. So throughout the whole devastated region of France there is to be found this kind of destruction.

It is for this that Germany is called upon to pay by the Treaty of Versailles. It is for this that the Germans have pledged themselves to pay. It is for this that the Germans are morally bound to pay.

Of course the Germans say they cannot pay. That was to have been expected. What was not to have been expected is that they have been believed. Why can they not pay? It is not as if they were asked to do something that nobody had ever done before. In the eyes of the whole world, somebody has already paid. That somebody is France. It seems preposterous for Germany to say that she cannot do what France has already done. She can pay because France has paid. It is not a new burden which France is asking Germany to bear; it is simply the burden that France herself is already bearing. It is simply a question of transferring the German-made burden from the shoulders of France to the shoulders of Germany.

If Germany is allowed to escape the bearing of that burden and to leave it for France to bear, she will have succeeded in one of the main objects in starting what we euphemistically call her war. Of course Germany does not want to bear the burden, but of course she can.

In the light of what France is doing under German compulsion, it would not seem to be necessary to cite figures in order to prove that Germany, under compulsion, can be made to pay for her villainy. But there are figures to support the obvious, if figures are needed. In the "North American Review" for April Stéphane Lauzanne cites some of those figures. He points out that the German Budget for 1920–1 provides for military expenditures a total of four billion three hundred twenty-four million marks and he remarks:

> Four billion three hundred twenty-four million marks is a heavy sum. And since Germany is spending it, she must certainly possess it. Could we not, then, say to her: "Please, spend a little less and think a little more of your creditors. Instead of devoting four billions and a half in preparing another war, devote to it only one billion, and pay the other three billions and a half to the victims of the last war you made."

M. Lauzanne gathers from the German Budget some further figures. In 1914 there were 5,500 employees in the Imperial administrations, while to-day there are 80,000. In addition, the employees of the post and telegraph services have increased from 168,000 to 420,000. And M. Lauzanne remarks:

> Well, for a ruined country, supposed to be up against bankruptcy, this seems to be a great excess of officials and expenditures. Could one not ask Germany: "Why, since you are so poor, do you maintain so many officials? Why, since you complain of having so few railroad cars, have you so many railroad men? Why, since you speak of bankruptcy, do you not try to economize?"

M. Lauzanne also notes that Germany is expending three billion nine hundred forty million marks on the construction of living houses for Germans. And M. Lauzanne remarks:

> Now, note that the war has not destroyed one single German village, did not demolish a single German house, nor damage a single German house-roof. Therefore, we do not understand very well the haste that the Reich, who has fewer inhabitants than in 1914, can have to construct more houses. And it seems that one might say: "Pardon, but since you are so anxious to construct houses, then reconstruct those which you destroyed in France!"

M. Lauzanne quotes some other figures —the debt that the German Government is preparing to pay to Germans, but not to their innocent victims, the big dividends which the German industrial and commercial companies are paying to their shareholders, in particular the fine balance of that concern that provided the Germans with means of destruction —the Krupp Company. He also notices, in passing, a little item of a billion marks for champagne and nearly half a billion for horse-racing. M. Lauzanne suggests that Germany can pay for her villainy if she spends less on her army and navy, on her officials, on new constructions at home, on excessive dividends, on champagne and horse-races—that is, she can pay if she be made to pay.

If it proves inconvenient to make Germany pay either in kind for what she has destroyed—to hand over coal for the coal of which she has deprived France, to send back cattle for the cattle she drove off, and so on down the list—or in money, she can be made to pay in labor. Wealth is a combination of natural resources and the labor of men. Germany conscripted her youth for the purpose of destruction. It is not contrary to reason that her youth should now be conscripted for reconstruction. This is not a new idea; but when first suggested it was dismissed as impracticable. There has, however, not been much evidence of the practicability of any substitute. It is about time that this idea were reconsidered. It is reported that organized labor in France, which formerly opposed this on the ground that it would be taking work away from French wage-earners, have seen the fallacy in their opposition and

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now consent to the plan. It is also reported that some Germans themselves are seeing that it is practicable. Mathias Erzberger, former German Minister of Finance, has even put forth the idea of labor conscription for raising reparation as an idea of his own. It is true that he would use these men in Germany and let the product of their work be disposed of in the way of reparation. But the idea of using conscript labor for repairing the damage that the conscript soldier has done is the essential thing. And Erzberger believes that the life of the conscript laborer will be much more attractive than the life of the conscript soldier, and could be accompanied with a large measure of freedom, education, and self-government.

In some way, whether in kind, in money, or in labor, Germany can be and should be made to pay.

ON THE WISDOM OF FOOLS

SAID the Young-Old Philosopher: "The world, I think, is divided into two classes of people: those who want to have a good time, and those who are afraid to have a good time.

"The self-consciousness of so many of us is one of the characteristics of an Anglo-Saxon people. We fear ridicule more than the guns of war almost, forgetting Stevenson's clever phrase about Shelley, 'God give me the young man with brains enough to make a fool of himself.' That should be a justification, if one is needed, for the right kind of mirth, the right kind of periodical escape from the deep, underlying seriousness of life.

"I speak of this because only the other day a friend of mine was arranging a charming little evening at his home, wherein tableaux were to be presented, and several men and women were asked to do harmless 'stunts.' Was it easy to find them? It was not, indeed! They wanted a happy time—there was no doubt of that; but they were fearful of putting themselves on exhibition, as they phrased it. It was undignified for the Vice-President of the So-and-So Bank, for instance, to be a droll, even for ten seconds. And surely Mrs. F. could not think of lending herself to a satire on grand opera! What would her children think of her?'

"My own point of view is that her children would have been delighted, and could say that mother had not lost a particle of her youth; that she possessed the inward vision, if not the outward seeming, of Peter Pan, and that life was all the richer not only for herself but for her friends, when she came down from her exalted and lonely pinnacle for a little time, and romped and played. 'A little nonsense,' you know. If the great minds of the world could occasionally indulge in whimsical limericks—I recently dipped into a Nonsense Anthology, and was amazed to find how many brilliant men and women had written jingles that seemingly meant nothing at all, but which meant everything—why should not we lesser folk permit ourselves the glorious luxury of being utterly silly now and then? Lewis Carroll found higher mathematics a bore, no doubt, at certain times; and he fled to an imaginary world far from practical figures that he might relieve the tension of his solemn days. Think what the world would have lost had he failed to give in to that divine impulse! Serious-minded judges, I am told, frequently read, in secret, the most trivial books, that their brains may be diverted from the melancholy business of meting out justice. This is an indulgence to that playboy spirit dormant in all right-thinking, healthy people. To kick up our heels just once in so often is only downright sense. No normal man or woman should be ashamed of cavorting now and then; for we can lend a curious dignity to that which is honest, and behind every real clown's simulated gladness lies the mysterious pathos of the grown-up who craves some remnant of his lost youth, and is determined to get it at any cost. I am not alarmed for the adult who has the wisdom to be foolish once in a while; I am far more concerned over the tragedy of the too-serious person who refuses even for a second to jump down from his high horse and become a philosopher with the crowd, no matter how important, seemingly, his station may be.

"For it is good and wise and beautiful to laugh. It is even better and wiser and more wonderful to make others laugh."

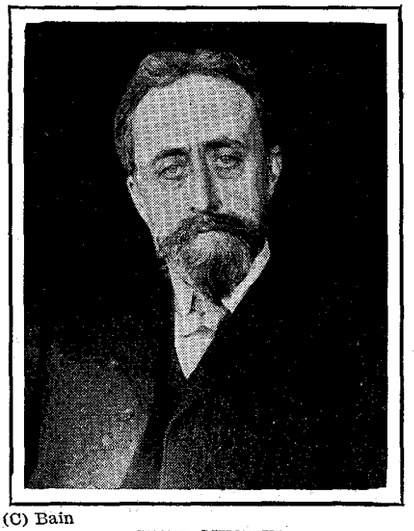
ANONYMOUS CREATORS

I—A STAR OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.

IT is sometimes cynically said that this is the age of self-advertisers, of pushers, climbers, and publicity seekers, that no man can achieve success unless he constantly thrusts himself into the spot-light.

Unfortunately, American life furnishes too much evidence in support of these allegations of the cynics. Nevertheless there occasionally come to light singular instances of men of great public worth and great public service who have neither sought nor received public recognition. They are content to do their far-reaching humanitarian work and pass away unwept, unhonored, and unsung save by their intimate associates who have leaned upon their stability, have been guided by their wisdom, and have been strengthened by their courage. They are not like comets dashing madly with a rush and glare from nowhere into the unknown, the momentary wonder and admiration of the gaping crowd, but like fixed and distant stars unseen and unnamed by the world at large yet depended upon by scientists and navigators as the very bases of their investigations, discoveries, and inventions for the good of mankind.



(C) Bain

STARR MURPHY

Such a man was Starr Jocelyn Murphy, a New York lawyer, who recently died at the age of sixty. I dare say that not one in a hundred of those who read these lines ever heard his name before. And yet every one of the hundred has either directly or indirectly benefited by the work he accomplished in behalf of scientific and medical education. His influence reached every State in the Union and as far around the world as China. How did this happen?

Starr Murphy was the son of a clergyman, was born in Connecticut, was graduated from Amherst College in 1881 and from the Columbia Law School in 1883, and had been for some years a successful and respected but unheralded member of the New York bar when, in 1904, he was selected by John D. Rockefeller as his personal counsel and representative in the great and systematic plan of benev-

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olence which he had established. Mr. Rockefeller had the genius to apply to philanthropy the administrative methods of modern business. We hear of railway systems; the Rockefeller benevolences are a system. This system comprises among other works the General Educational Board, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the China Medical Board, the Bureau of Social Hygiene. Murphy was a member of each of these Boards. He was an officer and director of many important business corporations, but the greater part of his time and the chief part of his energy was given to the work and administration of the Rockefeller Boards, in which he exercised a quiet but profound influence by reason of his wisdom, knowledge, tact, and ability to work with all sorts and conditions of men.

The Rockefeller Boards probably constitute the greatest and most extraordinary example of organized and constructive philanthropy that the history of civilization has ever known. By their co-ordinated and co-operative work they have sustained and developed popular education, scientific agriculture, the prevention of disease, and the improvement of public health. Perhaps their discovery of the hookworm and the campaign for its eradication have most appealed to popular imagination, but in innumerable ways they are steadily at work improving the standards of sanitation and hygiene. They are successfully fighting the scourge of tuberculosis and are carrying on, under the direction of the most eminent scientist obtainable, an elaborate plan of research to find the cause and prevent the ravages of that most mysterious and dreaded of diseases, cancer.

In all these enterprises for the public welfare Starr Murphy was a veritable star and of the first magnitude. But he kept on shining without appearing to know it or caring whether others knew it.

He was one of the highest honor men in his class at college, but he never sought nor received an honorary academic degree; he was a highly respected citizen of his home town and was relied upon in all good civic movements, but he never held public office; he was one of the most popular and delightful of companions at a college reunion or dinner, but I am surprised to find, on consulting "Who's Who," that he is listed as a member of only one New York club; he had a lively sense of humor without being frivolous, a gay spirit without lacking sympathy for the suffering; he was scholarly without being pedantic, upright without being didactic, a home lover without ignoring his duties to the community. I knew him for more than forty years, having been his classmate in college, and, while I saw him only infrequently in later life, I never met him and talked with him even for five minutes without being refreshed and cheered on my way by the contact.

Such is the power of a clean, clear, genuine, sympathetic, and modest personality. But it is a power of which the possessor is generally totally unconscious. I have no doubt that if "Murph," as his old friends always liked to call him, could know of my sense of gratitude for the tonic effect of his acquaintance, which perhaps he scarcely thought of as other than an early and boyish friendship, he would be the most surprised of men.

One of the fine and hopeful things in American life, and I dare say in other countries too, is that there are thousands of men and women who are doing their duty modestly and quietly, without public applause or newspaper fame, and yet whose personalities radiate a warm and benign influence wherever they go. I suppose this is what the poet Gray meant when he wrote the stanza the first lines of which have seemed to me to be an appropriate beginning to this personal tribute.

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT.

II—BROADWAY'S KING OF COUNTERPOINT

FRANK SADDLER had been dead for more than a week before I learned of the passing of, to me, the most interesting man on Broadway. I read the New York newspapers every day, but did not see a line in them about Saddler; the news reached me from Dayton, Ohio, from Theodore Stearns, conductor of "Apple Blossoms." Silent about Saddler in death, the newspapers had also been silent about him during his life.

But if the newspapers were silent about this extraordinary musician, there was hardly an orchestra on earth, hardly a musical comedy stage, surely no piano or phonograph, that was silent about him. Frank Saddler's countless compositions have been played for twenty years, and yet, as far as I know, the name Saddler has never been signed to a score.

Saddler was known on Broadway as an orchestrator. Producers, composers, stars, came to him sometimes with only vague fragments of tunes and Saddler made music out of them. For years there was hardly a musical comedy success on Broadway the music of which Frank Saddler had not fashioned into its finished form. Over the many hundreds of musical shows he genially bent his ear for music.

"Call in Saddler!" was the cry whenever there was something wrong with the music; and Saddler would set it right. You have heard it said that the music of nearly all Broadway shows was alike. How could they help being something alike when Saddler put together and in part actually composed many of them?

FRANK SADDLER, BROADWAY'S UNCROWNED KING, HAD BUT LITTLE TIME TO TAKE HIS EASE ON HIS FARM AT FOGGINTOWN

Saddler worked himself to death; millions of notes streamed from his untiring pen; but he never became a hack, never became a mere blacksmith of composition. It was rather the composers whose names appeared on some of the scores who were usually the hacks. Some of them could no more than drum out a limping melody on the piano with one finger, and it took Saddler to change it into a lively hit. Ragtime he wrung into satin texture and velvet measures.

"Here are a couple of bars; can you make a song of them?" men with noted names have said to him in despair; and the grizzled warrior of counterpoint always could. In his little office in the Lyric Theater Building, its window open to the glare and roar of Broadway, he would work for fourteen, eighteen, twenty-four, and sometimes thirty-six hours at a stretch, until he fell asleep before his clefs, but no one ever accused him of declining into a blacksmith of composition; smith he was, but a goldsmith.

Jerome Kern, whose magic musicianship is responsible for eighty-nine successful musical comedies, on nearly all of which Saddler worked with him, tells me this: "Frank Saddler was far more than an orchestrator or arranger. He was one of the geniuses of the century. His death is a tragedy. No one had the routine of the orchestra as greatly at his command as Saddler.

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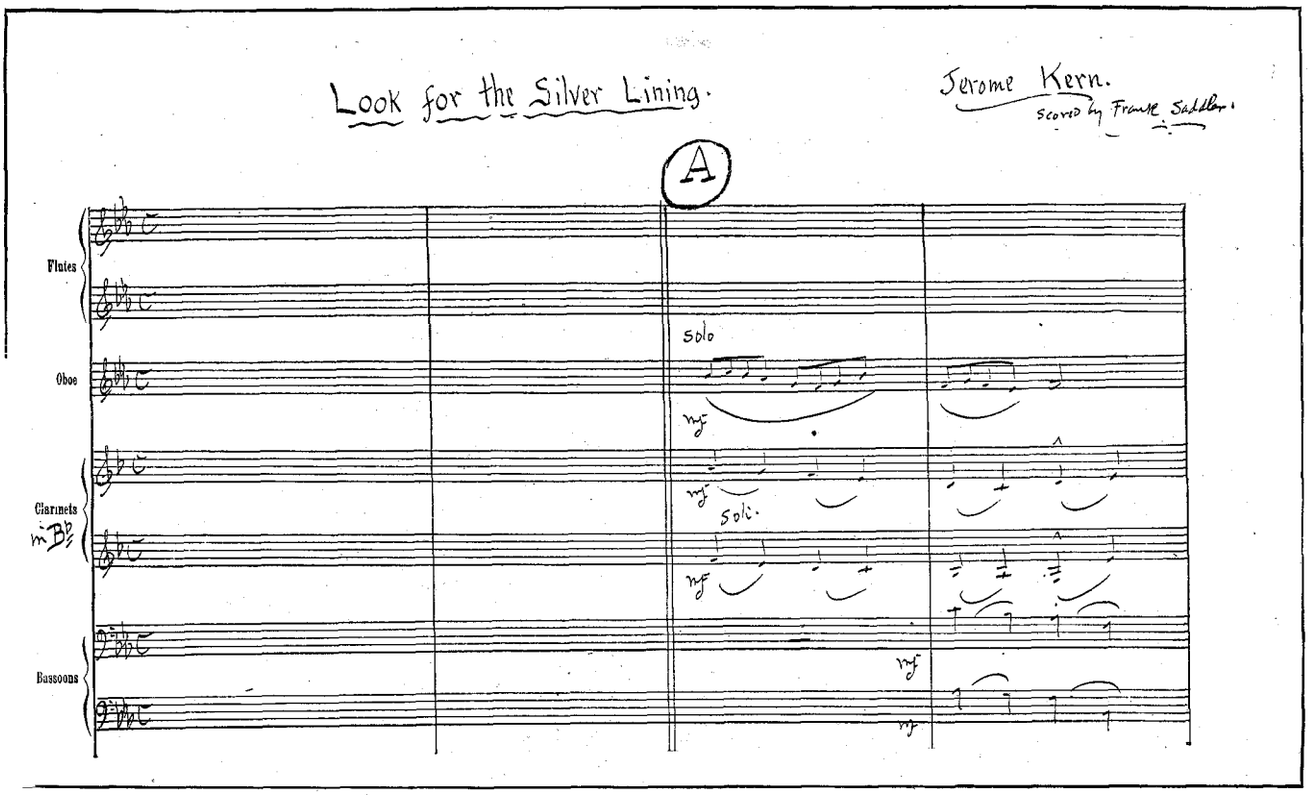

A FRAGMENT OF FRANK SADDLER'S SCORE OF ONE OF BROADWAY'S LATEST SONG HITS FROM JEROME KERN'S "SALLY"

Where others could rely upon the entire ymphony orchestra for their effects addler was usually restricted to the nuch smaller theater orchestra of wenty-eight instruments at most. But is amazing resourcefulness enabled him o get the tone and color effects he anted. Working alone, and unaided y propaganda, he improved the standrds of theater musicians by five hunred per cent. Finding the second violins inactive and playing lethargically, bugbear to him for years, he removed hem from his orchestras. Finding the rench horns blowing two or three notes t long intervals, he eliminated them or lse made them play. He drove unaccomplished musicians out of his orchesas by piling on work that only the ccomplished could perform. Foreign mposers, accustomed to composing for rge orchestras, were at a loss how to ain their effects when they reached roadway, and Saddler showed them ow. It is a matter of record that one ar he orchestrated every musical show oduced on Broadway."

It was a significant tribute to Frank addler that so eminent a composer as rome Kern should have intrusted to m the scoring of his creative labors. ie artistic alliance between these two en goes down as one of the fine phemena of musical history in America.

It was Saddler who applied the art chamber music to the theater and ade possible the intimate musical medy form which recently began to urish. This opened the stage-doors comediennes who could act but could t sing; the orchestras of these intiate productions gave support to the voice without drowning it. The Saddler orchestrations were subtle and beguiling, an intriguing lace-work; he could embroider a commonplace theme into rare distinction. For the Jerome Kerns and Fritz Kreislers are not often to be found on Broadway, and every man with a tune clamored at Saddler's door.

Charles Miller, editor for T. B. Harms & Francis, Day & Hunter, the New York music publishers, declares that Saddler's orchestrations practically revolutionized the *ensemble* of the present-day theater orchestra. He says:

> Frank Saddler was the presiding genius of the theater orchestra. He was an innovator and had the courage of his convictions to carry out his ideas to a practical conclusion. He met the economic conditions of the times and created startling and colorful orchestral effects with a limited number of musicians.
>
> His use of novel combinations of instruments has had a far-reaching effect on the *ensemble* of the average American theater orchestra. We will long remember his little "tricks" with the trumpets (over which he used to chuckle at rehearsals), the "feathery" effects with the two flutes, and the "silky" tone quality of his viola parts.
>
> Aside from his profound musical knowledge, Frank Saddler was beloved by all who knew him. His place will be hard to fill and the theater has lost one of its most refining influences.

Years ago Henry W. Savage put on a musical production. Its title has long since been forgotten. In it was a song called "Dearie," but that name has not been forgotten. "Dearie" was so bad that it was ordered killed at the close of the opening performance. A few nights later "Dearie" was reinserted without Mr. Savage's knowledge or consent. This time it stopped the show; encore after encore was demanded. It became the most popular song of its time; the furor it caused has probably never been surpassed. It was Saddler's orchestration that saved "Dearie" and made it live; he had dressed it in new and fascinating garments. He did that for countless songs, for innumerable overtures and incidental passages.

For years Frank Saddler was on the verge of stealing time from his incessant labors for the Shuberts, Comstock and Gest, George Cohan, Colonel Savage, C. B. Dillingham, Mr. Ziegfeld, and Klaw and Erlanger to compose a musical show of his own. Tucked away in his genius were orchestral effects that he had never used. He was saving them for the work that was to bear his name. I have heard him play golden fragments of what he meant some day to write, have sat with him in his manuscript-littered office and in his hillside home at Foggintown, near Brewster, Putnam County, New York, while he recounted his plans and dreams.

"In three more weeks there will be a let-up in my work, and I'll be ready to start," he would say. But no let-up ever came; always there were more producers waiting at his doors than he could serve; he grew old making music out of the measures of others; and he died before he could say his own musical say.

And the charming sameness of some of Broadway's music will no longer be noted, for Frank Saddler is no more.

NEWTON A. FUESSLE.

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A RUSSIAN PAINTER

Courtesy of the Kingore Galleries

SELF-PORTRAIT OF ILYA REPIN

Recently pictures of Nicolas Roerich, a Russian painter, were exhibited at the Kingore Galleries, 668 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We referred to them at the time. Now there are on exhibition at the same gallery pictures of another Russian painter, Ilya Repin.

While Roerich is pre-eminently the painter of prehistoric and of Byzantine Russia, Repin depicts the ensuing Cossack period and our own age. His canvases consist of portraits and figure pieces. The portraits reveal to us new traits of temperament and character in certain noted Russians—Tolstoy, Musorgorsky, Glinka, Rubinstein, and others, including the artist himself, as he appears above in his *béret*, wide collar, and brown jacket. Repin's portraits may have higher psychological value than have his figure pieces, but the latter are best known outside of Russia; for instance, his famous "The Cossack's Reply to the Sultan," "The Black Sea Pirate" series (see opposite page), and the "Red Cross Nurse," showing her as taking part in an actual battle attack.

Russian painting reflects the emotional Slav character, especially in its elemental swing and impact. As we observe the illustrations on these pages, the lines of the pictures disclose strong grasp of direct fact or act. But in the exhibition above mentioned color, rather than line, first strikes the observer. There are few half-tones. There is strong color everywhere. Repin's red is almost garish. It is apparently laid on with slap-dash generosity. Yet these colors are organized according to a well-planned color scheme without the sacrifice of their distinctively Russian effect.

Do not expect modernistic vagaries from this painter, born in 1844; with regard to them he remains a gloriously isolated figure. Bolshevist "isms" in art have not penetrated into his ideals. Call them academic, if you like. They may be so, but they represent something more. For Repin has known how to adjust himself to sound progress in art, just as he has insisted on following out his own individual expression. He may seem too little impressionistic; certainly he is broadly realistic. His dominant qualities are verity of vision and largeness of treatment

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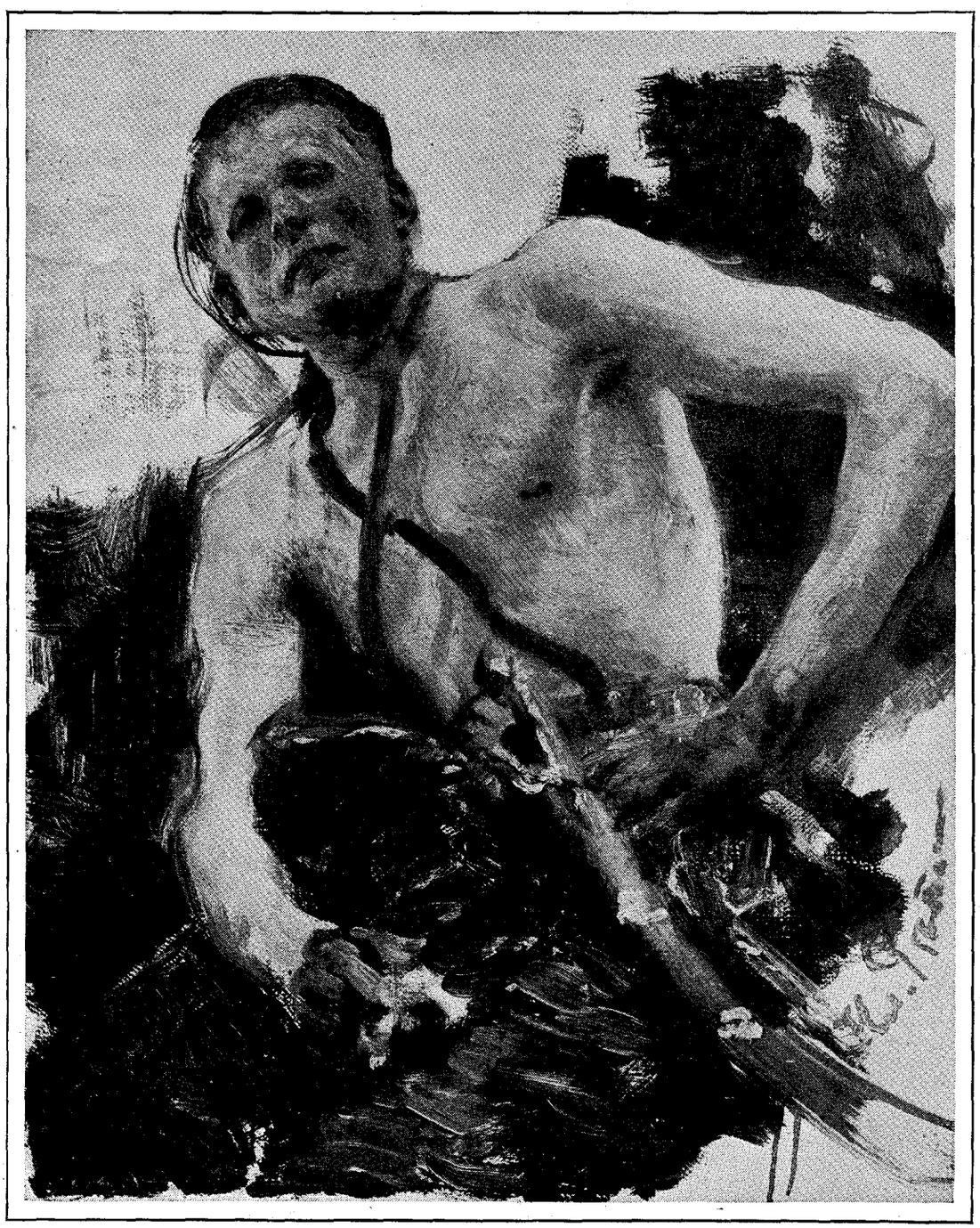

Courtesy of the Kingore Galleries

BLACK SEA PIRATE TYPE, BY ILYA REPIN

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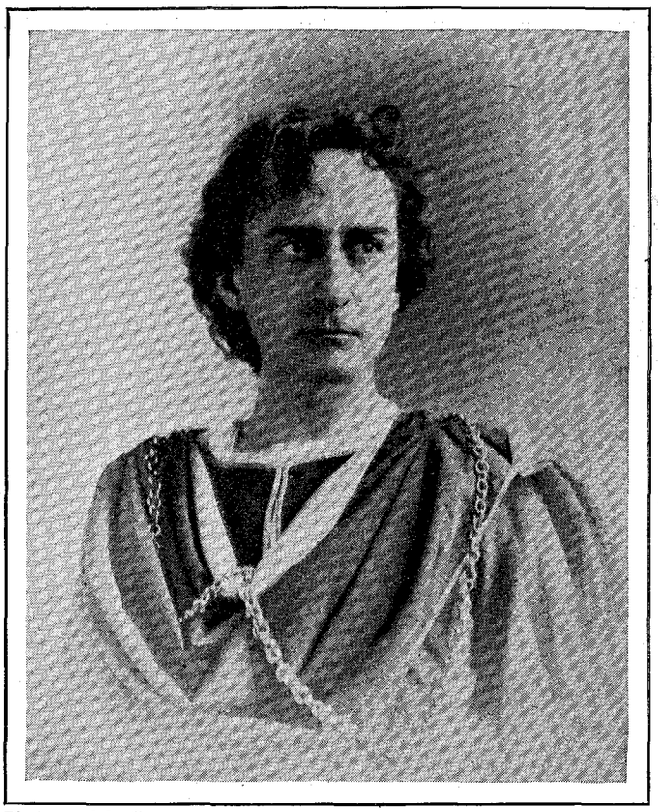
SNAP-SHOTS OF MY CONTEMPORARIES

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

EDWIN BOOTH—INTERPRETER



Photograph by Sarony

EDWIN BOOTH

A FRIEND of mine, no longer living, conservative in his theology, consistent in his Calvinism, once said to me something like this: "If the theater is wholly evil, if there is no place in the kingdom of God for the actor's profession, why does God endow some of his children with the dramatic and mimetic instinct and seem to call them to the stage by an inward impulse as distinct as that by which he seems to call others of his children to the pulpit?"

The only answer I can give to that question is that the theater is not wholly evil and that there is a place in the kingdom of God for the profession of the actor. No doubt there are in every one of the great cities some theaters which we could well spare and some actors we could see banished from the stage without regret. But if it were possible by edict to close all theaters and banish all actors from American life the loss to the community would amount to an irreparable moral disaster.

The theater has a threefold service to render: it has to furnish amusement, rest, and inspiration.

We need amusement. It is an old saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The fathers and mothers need it as well as their children. "A merry heart," says the proverb, "doeth good like a medicine." A hearty laugh is medicinal. A co-operative laugh, a laugh all together, promotes good fellowship. Sympathy in fun may be as valuable as sympathy in sorrow. A good play inspires us to comply with Paul's injunction: We weep with those that weep and rejoice with those that rejoice.

We need rest. America would easily turn into a great factory and Americans into machine-like drudges, if there were not literature to take us out of ourselves; and the theater is enacted literature. The monotony of the kitchen, the more monotonous monotony of the shop, would become deadening if there were no provision for occasional forgetfulness. To many Americans the theater is an oasis of restful enjoyment set in the midst of a desert of unvarying toil. I suspect that my experience is not uncommon. Reading stimulates; a concert inspires; a play rests. For two hours I am passive, played upon by a story which drives all cares and perplexities out of my mind; and I come away from a clean and healthful play refreshed in spirit as from a swim in the ocean refreshed in body.

But the highest service of the theater is its inspirational power. Great literature is an interpreter of life; a great actor is an interpreter of great literature. If it was worth while for Shakespeare to write "The Merchant of Venice," it was worth while for Edwin Booth and Madame Modjeska to interpret it. Let me explain by an illustration what I mean by interpretation of literature.

Henry Ward Beecher was a remarkable elocutionist. He had to a very unusual degree the power to put himself into any mood of feeling which he wished to illustrate and to employ in its illustration the appropriate tones of voice and, if need be, the appropriate attitude of body. He was preaching once upon his favorite theme, the infinite pity of Jesus to sinners, when he stopped abruptly and said, Some one will ask me, did not Jesus also condemn sinners with wrathful indignation? That depends, he replied, upon how you interpret him. Then he took up his pocket Bible, which was his constant companion, and read a few verses from the denunciation of the Pharisees in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, putting into his voice, and doubtless for the moment into his spirit, the wrathful indignation of a just judge: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchers, which outwardly appear beautiful, but inwardly are full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." Then, after a moment's pause, he read the same words again, but now as a lament, with tears in his voice, as of a mother weeping over her child. Then, without further comment, he went on with his sermon. He had in less than three minutes and by the actor's art given two interpretations to that passage; and since then it has had for me a new meaning.

This is what I mean by saying that the great actor is an interpreter of great literature. It is narrated in the book of Nehemiah that, at a camp-meeting there described, the Levites "read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly; and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading." If ministers could cultivate the actor's art sufficiently to enable them to feel the mood of the sacred writers and interpret that mood by their voice, the Bible reading in church services would not be, as it now often is an act of almost unmeaning formalism.

Edwin Booth's character and career illustrated these principles.

His father, Junius Brutus Booth, was a famous actor. Nature's equipment impelled the son to follow the father on the stage. "I had rather," he wrote his daughter, "be an obscure farmer, a hayseed from Wayback, or a cabinetmaker as my father advised, than the most distinguished man on earth. But nature cast me for the part she found me best fitted for, and I have had to play it and must play it till the curtain falls." At first he took such parts as were assigned him, generally comic parts in farces and burlesques. But he was not

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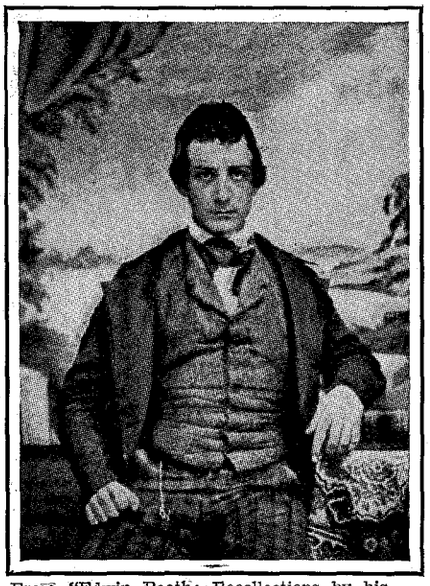
long in graduating, and his wonderful success as Richard III, acted for the benefit of a comrade, in which he showed the advantage of studies quietly pursued, introduced him at once to a first rank among the actors of his day. This early success was partly due doubtless to an inherited dramatic talent and to his early companionship with his father, but there are abundant indications in his daughter's charming biographical sketch and in the letters she has published that from the first a religious impulse inspired him; that the following sentences penned to a friend expressed, not the fleeting impulse of the moment, but the dominating principle of his life: "I cannot help but believe that there is sufficient importance in my art to interest them still; that to a higher influence than the world believes I am moved by I owe the success I have achieved."

This spiritual faith carried him through experiences of great personal sorrow and professional disappointment. His wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died, leaving him to be both father and mother to the daughter two years old. Writing to the clergyman who had performed the marriage ceremony and had written him a letter of sympathy, Mr. Booth said: "You have been pleased to mention my art and to express the hope that I may be spared to serve it long and faithfully; if it be His will, I bow before it meekly as I now bear the terrible affliction He has seen fit to lay upon me; but I cannot repress an inward hope that I may soon rejoin her who, next to God, was the object of my devotion." Two years later the sorrow still remained, but his faith in immortality and in his art as a divinely inspired service had grown clearer and stronger: "Two years ago to-day," he writes to a friend, "I last saw May alive! But, my dear friend, a light from heaven has settled fairly and fully in my soul, and I regard death, as God intended we should understand it, as the breaking of eternal daylight and a birthday of the soul. I feel that all my actions have been and are influenced by her whose love is to me the strength and wisdom of my spirit. Whatever I may do of serious import, I regard it as a performance of a sacred duty I owe to all that is pure and honest in my nature—a duty to the very religion of my heart." Nine years later the theater which he had built and in and by which he had helped to raise the dramatic standards in New York City to something which should at least approximate his ideals had failed and he was bankrupt. "My disappointment is great, to be sure," he wrote to a friend, but I have the consciousness of having *tried* to do what I deemed to be my duty. Since the talent God has given me can be made available for no other purpose, I believe the object to which I devote it to be worthy of self-sacrifice."

This spirit of consecration of what he believed was a divinely given power to a divinely ordained purpose inspired and guided him through the ordinary experiences of his life. A clergyman once wrote him asking if he could not be admitted to his theater by a side or rear door, as he preferred to run no risk of being seen by any of his parishioners; to whom Mr. Booth replied, "There is no door in my theater through which God cannot see." The theater while it continued under Booth's control was maintained as one should be which lay open to God's sight. Mr. William Winter, whose dramatic ideals were unquestionably high, says of it that its affairs "were conducted in a steadfast spirit of sympathy with what is pure and good in dramatic art." And he quotes two testimonies in support of this statement: one from Joseph Jefferson, "Booth's Theater is conducted as a theater should



From "Edwin Booth: Recollections by his Daughter, Edwina Booth Grossmann" (The Century Co.)

EDWIN BOOTH IN 1852

be—like a church behind the curtain and like a counting-house in front of it;" and one from Dion Boucicault: "I have been in every theater, I think, in civilized Christendom, and Booth's is the only theater that I have ever seen properly managed."

The prevailing attitude of the Church toward the theater and the acting profession was one of bitter hostility in 1877, much modified since; but it elicited from Mr. Booth no word of ill temper or counter-hostility. The only response to that hostility which I have been able to find in his correspondence is in a letter to a clerical friend, who was an exception to the general rule among the clergy and to whom he wrote: "I am glad that I have been the cause of so much pleasure to you and rejoice in your strong charity against prejudice. If the Church would teach discrimination between the true and the false in my profession, instead of condemning both as worthless, to say the least, the stage would serve the pulpit as a loyal subject, and both go shoulder to shoulder, not with 'frowning brow to brow' through the fight."

His life was in some respects a lonely one. How lonely is indicated by the one incident in which his life and mine came together. Heartily sympathizing with his endeavor to secure an elevating and inspiring drama in New York, I wrote to ask of him an article on the subject, and received in reply the following letter, which was published with his consent in the then "Christian Union:"

Baltimore, April 18, 1878

Lyman Abbott, Esq.

Dear Sir—

On my arrival here I found your favor of 1st inst: but have been prevented from answering it until to-day.

Having no literary ability whatever I must decline your flattering invitation; nor do I know how to aid the worthy cause you advocate; could I do so be assured it should be *freely* done.

My knowledge of the modern drama is so very meagre that I never permit my wife or daughter to witness a play without previously ascertaining its character. This is the method I pursue; I can suggest no other—unless it might be by means of a 'dramatic censor' whose taste or judgement might, however, be frequently at fault.

If the management of theatres could be denied to speculators and placed in the hands of actors who value their reputations and respect their calling, the stage would at least afford healthy recreation, if not, indeed, a wholesome stimulus to the exercise of noble sentiments. But while the theatre is permitted to be a mere shop for gain —open to every huckster of immoral gimcracks, there is no other way to discriminate between the pure and base than through the experience of others.

Truly yours

EDWIN BOOTH

There were a few actors who shared Mr. Booth's spirit and to whom acting was truly an art. But the stage was passing under the control of money-making managers, and money-making and artistic ambitions never go well together. Mr. Booth was not a good business man, and lack of good business management, not of good dramatic management, caused the failure of his theater. "Had I given proper attention to my dollar-and-cent dealings with men," he writes to his daughter, "I would now be at least a millionaire, perhaps doubly so; but I never considered that side of the question, taking from managers just what they offered." He defines in his letters his ambition, nowhere perhaps more clearly than in this pregnant sentence: "He [Betterton] is my ideal of an actor, both on and off the stage. He aimed at truth in his art and lived it at home." Successes always stimulated Booth to new effort. "Life," he wrote to his daughter, "is a great big spelling book, and on every page we turn the words grow harder to understand the meaning of. But there *is* a meaning, and when the last leaf flops over we'll know the whole lesson by heart." He kept up his studies, professional and other, to the very end of his life, and this included a study of himself as impersonator. "When I am enwrapt in a character I am impersonating," he

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Photographed specially for The Outlook by Henry Hoyt Moore

STATUE OF EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET, BY EDMOND T. QUINN, IN GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK CITY

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wrote, "there seems to be another and a distinct individuality, another *me* sitting in judgment on myself."

This judgment was not always encouraging. Mr. Bispham in his autobiography narrates the following incident. One night when Booth seemed to have attained the very pinnacle of his powers a friend went round to congratulate him on his great success and "found Booth with his head upon his hands in the deepest dejection from which not even the praise of his old friend could arouse him, disgusted at having given so miserable a performance." From this double consciousness he seems never to have escaped. "I believe," he writes, "you understand how completely I 'ain't here' most of the time. It's an awful thing to be somebody else all the while." Reserved he was, self-restrained, but not internally placid, and never self-conceited. Self-control to such a man is not the easy virtue it is to simple natures. He had inherited the drink appetite from his father; conquered it completely but not without a hard battle. Nor was that his only struggle. The very ability to interpret different human passions was the mark of a composite character. "Much of my life's struggle," he wrote his daughter, "has been with myself, and the pain I have endured in overcoming and correcting the evils of my untrained disposition has been very great."

I must stop. This article has already overrun the limits I had set myself. Readers who wish an analysis of Mr. Booth's art upon the stage will find it in William Winter's Life of Edwin Booth. I have wished in this article to introduce the man to readers to whom he is known only as an actor. For the re-reading of Mr. Booth's letters has not only reawakened my admiration for this great interpreter of the greatest literature, but also a new sense of indignation that so pure and brave a man should have been left to fight his battle for a purer theater with so little sympathy and help from the Christian Church and the Christian ministry.

EDWIN BOOTH TO JOHN E. RUSSELL

SOME HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS

INTRODUCTION BY EDWARD L. PARTRIDGE

MY first experience with the theater was at the age of fourteen, when, in Worcester, Massachusetts, I witnessed Booth in the character of Hamlet and was afterward introduced to Mr. Booth when, at the close of the play, I went back of the curtain with Mr. Russell. While impressed with the man, I am compelled to disclose that a full enjoyment of the play had been sadly marred by a pair of new and tight shoes. Thus a minor incident of physical discomfort can leave a lifetime memory embarrassing to one's introduction to the histrionic art.

The following letters came to me with other personal effects by devise from the widow of John E. Russell, loved and regarded as a member of my family. Those selected by Dr. Abbott for The Outlook constitute only a small fraction of what I have. A friendship between Edwin Booth and John E. Russell existed for many years, the beginning of which arose through the appreciation of Mr. Booth's great art as an interpreter expressed by Mr. Russell in the New York "Sun." This was at the early period of Mr. Booth's presentment of Shakespeare. At that time Mr. Russell wrote the dramatic criticism for the "Sun;" Mr. Booth sought to know him, and a close intimacy followed with Booth, Jefferson, and others of the artistic world.

As a prelude to a reference to Mr. Russell which is asked of me by the editors of The Outlook, I may remind the reader of a remark credited to Mr. Kipling to the effect that an institutional education produces young men resembling each other as peas in a pod; that it is a common experience to meet most interesting men, broad in education and culture, who are genuinely cultivated through tutors and travel, though such men must possess, as part of their original outfit, minds that are inquiring and seek always to confirm or correct their impressions.

Travel at home and abroad, study of history and literature for a period of years with well-selected tutors, took the place of college education in the case of Mr. Russell. Five years in Nicaragua, after marriage at twenty-one, introduced him to Latin America, its history and ways.

Returning to this country, Mr. Russell lived for some years in Washington. There he was the confidential negotiator for Ben Holliday, a forceful uneducated men who, before the establishment of a transcontinental railway, established a superior overland stage-coach line to the Pacific. This Washington life brought Mr. Russell into contact with the men of prominence, and gave him an interesting and unusual experience, enabling him to retire on a competence, and he took up his residence in New York. Later he retired to Leicester, Massachusetts, with frequent European visits.

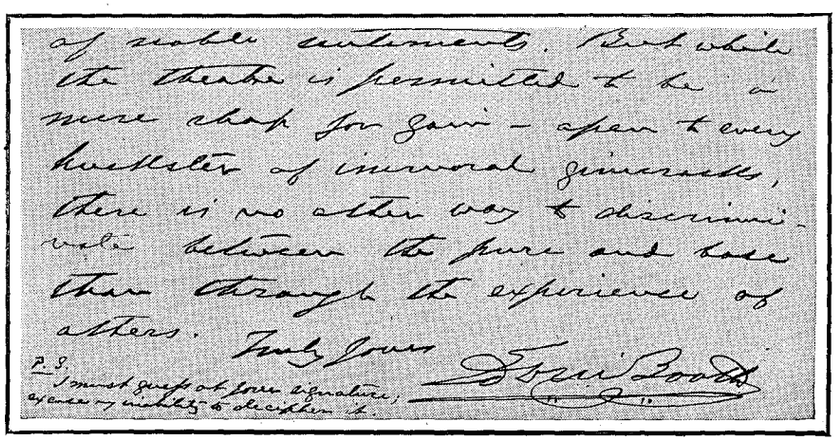
The following extract from the 1904 book of the Century Club, New York City, briefly continues the story of his accomplishments.

An example of the Century gentleman, of a type more familiar in England than in our country, was lost to us in John E. Russell, of Leicester, Massachusetts, who had been a member of the Club for nearly forty years.

Born of an old New England family, descendant of Jonathan Edwards, trained by study abroad and home, possessed of an ample fortune acquired in a brief but brilliant business. career, he passed his time between the development of an extensive estate and numerous public and semi-public activities.

His only position in National politics was that of Representative for one term in Congress. He declined two Cabinet appointments offered him by President Cleveland, and two high diplomatic posts. But twice he led a gallant, forlorn hope for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, and his voice and pen were constantly at the service of his party in advocacy of its most advanced policies. The office he really delighted in was that of Secretary to the State Board of Agriculture, in which, for a number of years, he did efficient service. He loved the land, and the labor thereof, was a successful breeder of sheep and horses, and a leader in scientific tillage.

He was a connoisseur of books and



FACSIMILE OF PART OF A LETTER FROM EDWIN BOOTH TO LYMAN ABBOTT

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prints, a brilliant writer, likable companion, whose memory will long linger within the Century, where, for so many years, he was a welcome habitué.

Mr. Russell's diary is in my possession—the Century Club is often mentioned—with allusion to members. He speaks of the old house in East Fifteenth Street, and the garden back of it. Of Gulian Verplanck, its first President, he says: "A fine scholar, and an editor of Shakespeare. I thought it a great honor to drink a gin toddy with him at the 'buttery bar' of the House. He was then very old, and died soon after,—succeeded by Bancroft, and later by Bryant."

He writes of Bierstadt, Bradford, Beard, F. E. Church, Bryant, Huntington, Le Clear, Gifford, Winslow Homer, Stone, Martin, Booth, Jefferson, and others—all friends. That membership was taken seriously in the earlier days is indicated where he writes: "Membership was a distinction, and a social passport, lost somewhat later by enlargement and change in the times."

I never knew Mr. Russell to fail to locate a quotation from Shakespeare when asked.

THE "INFERNAL EXPENSE"

New York, August 22, 1869

My dear John E—

Forgive me! oh, forgive me!

Your letters all came safely—the last 2 are now before me. I think you are very wise in avoiding the agony of city life—altho' you have not seen the above-named edifice. [Referring to "Booth's Theatre" on letter-head.] N'importe! You'll see it some day and see it chock-full too, I hope. Jefferson is *jamming* it now. Adams helped me along to pay expenses during my absence and after *Joe* "the child" (Bateman) begins. All flourishes well—only the infernal expense is perfectly barbarous—'tis overwhelming, and the d'l of it is—I don't see any possible method of reducing it, now—or ever.

I have a copperplate engraving of my Father, as *Richard*, considered good—tho' it has not his mouth, by a toothfull. It is at your service—or anything in that line of him or your humble uncle that I possess. Come up to my rooms over the drug-store next the theatre and overhaul my scrap-books and portrait gallery and take thence what you will. I have a bill of the opening also for you, with one or two other 'relics'—I believe—don't remember just *what*.

That dear old mare! I wish indeed that I could back her and ride again with you. My wife has a superb trotter who is excellent under the saddle—but we keep her at the Branch most of the time—being too busy here to indulge in that kind of luxury. I sold my house some weeks ago—obtained comfortable quarters for my brother and sister—with whom Joe resides, and have established my home en garçon (I believe that's the kick) in the studio building here. I sit now in our cosy little library (which serves also as our dining room) with the bust of Mickey the Angel and some half dozen rare engravings of his Vatican works about me. I think both you and Mrs. Russell will be pleased—if you ever call, which I hope you will. My little wife is a quaint, cosy, loveable little body, and we get on famously. She and Edwina are all in all, and I feel jealous by turns—first of one and then of t'other. Launt is on the high-road our-way, and may be happy yet. I've not seen Le Clear since his wife's death—poor fellow! When do you come to York? Love to both.

Yours ever EDWIN

BOOTH'S SELF-CRITICISM

April 2, 1870

My dear John E—

Today I greet thee—oh, my brother!

Where and how art thou, friend of my soul?

I read of your very narrow escape on your way south—by Jove! I was scared—but fortunately the same paper which told me of the accident spoke of the following train and mentioned you and wife (with other Northern folks) as being safe.

When will you be in these latitudes again? Magonigle, the gorgeous, is in Florida—or rather is now on his way hither from that balmy clime. I am at *Macbeth*—it serves as a mere rehearsal for a future elaboration—for after *Hamlet* I am used up and too weary both in head and hinges to do anything with so huge a part. I am surprised how badly I act it—I have lost all the conceit you put into me, and feel a lack of that intensity you so particularly liked in it. It will come back some day, no doubt.

I took off *Hamlet* from sheer fatigue although it was drawing well up to the last. I shall end in two weeks when Clarke begins.

I was asking Harry about the expenses of this shop t'other day and I *was* wrong about the printer's bill—altho' it reaches *$30,000* very often. That is d——nable! and, I think, unnecessary. . . .

With love &c

Yours ever EDWIN

A SPECIMEN OF REFINEMENT

New York, February 12, 1871

Dear John E:

Your *yaller* strip with enclosure came duly and safely to hand. I appreciate all you say, my dear boy, but if the great gods will have it so—how in h–ll can I help being refined? (The above is a specimen of it)—I can't paint with big brushes—the fine touches come in spite of me and it's all folly to say 'don't elaborate—don't refine it'—I can't help it. I make desperate attempts to 'pitch in' but there's no *pitch* in me—I'm too d——d genteel and exquisite, I s'pose, and some buster with a 'big woice' and a broad axe gesticulation will oust me one of these fine days. *Dern* the odds—so long as I get my debts paid—I'll retire gracefully when the time comes.

I shall withdraw *Richelieu* in its full success—to bring it on at the close of my engagement, however. Shall do *Benedick* for the first time in New York and then what a howl there'll be against my idiocy and unfunny atempts at Comedy—hey! Won't they *Wallack* (wallop?) *me?* . . .

. . . Adoo, my buster. Bless thee and bye-bye. EDWIN

A FUNNY LOT

New York, December 10, 1871

My dear John—

. . . For a little while a gloom hangs over "Comfort Cottage"—may the veil soon lift and all be bright again.

I am also enraged at Winter's conduct—for he denounced Sothern to me as a "buffoon" &c. and yet applauds him to the echo in print.

The critics are all a funny lot—take them as you will—now they are all for me and *Hamlet*, a little while ago and they were lashing me, a little while hence and I'll catch it again—they are even now divided on the position as to whether my company is d——d bad or only tolerably so. . . .

Yours ever NED

EVIDENTLY HE HADN'T HEARD LATELY FROM RUSSELL

Evans House, Boston
October 14, 1873

Jno E. Russell, Esq.—

Dear Sir:

Many years ago—when a lad—"the down upon my . . . lip, less man than boy," &c, &c,—there lived, somewhere in your vicinity, a joyous youth yclept the same as you be. Did you know him? Can you tell me if he vas kith or kin o' yourn and if he's still among the breathers?

I last saw him at a place called Worcester—en route to Gotham, and as I shall shortly journey thitherward again I would like to ascertain the condition of his corpse that I may determine whether it wd be better to "lay over" a night. Should you meet any of his surviving relatives or friends (perhaps the oldest inhabitant may recall him) ascertain for me if an old forgotten *pal* of his wd be welcome in the village.

I shan't write to him—until I learn some particulars of his present "how" regarding myself & Co.

Convey my greetings to him and his good little home-mate on the hill, and tell him me and mine is his'n still.

Ajew!

Respectfully, my dear sir, and with great esteem, I am, believe me, yours in grief. E. BOOTH, Esqre.

AFTER HEARING FROM RUSSELL

Evans House
October 17, 1873

My dear John:

Is it there ye are? Eureka! Be jabers!

I close here Octr 25th—which falls on Saturday, the Sabbath I have promised to pass with Aldrich at *Cam.*—out

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among the learned ones, you ken. He has Lowell's grand old Manor—built in George's time, e'er our daddies chucked the tea o'erboard, and all about it is antique and precious—to us old folk. It stands near Longfellow's and you may know it. . . .

I wish you knew Tom Aldrich—like Launt (poor Launt! he's in a deal of trouble—sick wife and compelled to go abroad)—he is *good* and full of grace—a most charming, witty fellow too. I must give him that Sunday—the Monday shall be yours, and the rest of the week I must devote to rehearsals in New York at Booth's Theatre—of which I am no longer manager, as you are aware! J. B. has full swing there and I play the part of hardhearted landlord only—and "star" occasionally. "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness." I have much to tell *you*, likewise, *mon ami!* much that will surprise and pain you—but I am made of Indian-rubber and the shock is nothing to what the rebound will be—when it comes.

Tell your wife that Mrs. B. never heard the story of my little friend the Pole who called on me at St. Louis, until the other day; do you remember how she laughed at the poor little cuss? —Business here is really *great*—the best engt I ever played and I'm near 40 years old! Gittin' to be 'tractive in my old age—aint I?

Mary joins me (of course) in all sorts of loving thoughts and prayers for you both, and if ever you "remember to be holy" think of him who is as ever

Yours EDWIN

BOOTH'S APPRECIATION OF SALVINI

Cedarcliff, Cos Cob
June 22, 1874

My dear John—

. . . Thinking of Salvini put Doremus into my head; I saw him in *Othello* and *Samson*.

Have you seen him? Much of his *Othello* was grand and very little of it to be censured—I thought; his *Samson* was—as good a performance of such a talky part as could be, while his physique and "make up" (in the last act) was superb; in the previous acts his costume was correct, tho' ridiculous. Altogether, I was delighted with him. . . .

Yours ever EDWIN

UP TO THEIR EYES

20 West 32nd Street
March 21st [no year]

My dear Russell—

. . . It would be vain to attempt a description of things at 6th and 23d—all is muddle and higgeldy-piggeldy. After a few weeks of clear weather a terrible storm sets in and stops work. My painters, costumers, carpenters, &c are up to their eyes in the "colors of their trade"—it would do your classic heart good to see my Greek garments, furniture and *sich*, but you'll see them all ablaze—I hope—some day, but not afire. Yours ever

EDWIN BOOTH.

RUSSELL NOT RUSHER

September 3d [no year]

My dear John Russell—

If there be a body on earth I am always pleased to see it's yourself, my darlin'. I have for some time past wished to have a chat with you and more than ever last night—indeed I was audibly wishing for it at the very moment I sent you away with 'damn' on your lip 'yestreen'. Why the devil, my dear boy, don't you send in your card? You know how often I am obliged to deny myself to strangers calling at all hours of the day and night. And you know too the peculiarity of the 'Hibernicans'—if it is possible to distort a name or message they'll do't. Biddy last night told me Mr. *Rusher* was at the door; having lately had a dozen applications for the post of *Usher*—I supposed some one had sent a message to me on that very important business, as I often told her to make the callers (whom she did not know) state their names and business, &c. I sent back "No—see me at the office," and after a long and dreadful pause—I began speaking of your article on *Clarke* Davis—which I received that morning—presently my brother Joe suggested that my last visitor might have been "Russell"—I sent for *Biddy*, she described the 'feller' pretty accurately (said he was handsome) and that "shure, he said his name was Rusher!" Blast her! D——n her! Roast her! in steep-down gulfs of liquid, &c. I was mad as a hornet all the evening—for you were just the man I wanted most to see. This—I think—is the 2d time that a mistake of this kind has occurred with you and it annoys me and I do hope, my dear boy, that you will not misjudge the case. . . .

Yours E. BOOTH

REBUILDING FRANCE

I—WHY GERMANY MUST BE MADE TO PAY[1]

THE SADDEST PAPER OF THE COMMISSION OF REPARATIONS, PRESIDENT DUBOIS SAYS, WAS ON THE GERMAN DESTRUCTION OF THE COAL MINES IN NORTHERN FRANCE

(C) Underwood

PRESENT-DAY CAVE DWELLERS IN WHAT THE GERMANS LEFT OF THE MINING TOWN OF LENS

BY

STÉPHANE LAUZANNE
EDITOR OF "LE MATIN," PARIS

DUBOIS, President of the Commission of Reparations, is a frail, modest little man who all his life has worshiped figures and statistics. During the past year he has performed a formidable work, reading himself all the reports which were forwarded to the Commission of Reparations from the seven devastated departments of France and taking careful notes of the same.

A few days ago I was saying to him:

"There is something tragic about those papers which you and your colleagues have examined. Not only do they contain figures, estimates, claims;

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they are a symbol of all the misery, all the cruelty, all the wickedness of the war. Is there not one among them which has moved and impressed you more than all the others?"

"There is," replied Mr. Dubois; "certainly there is one."

And he explained to me:

"Houses destroyed, fields wrecked, farms burned down, cattle stolen, furniture taken away—all these are always sad, but not new. It is the history of all wars. It is as old as the world. But there was, however, one thing that had never been seen before; it was the systematic, scientific destruction of all that constitutes the life of a nation, without any military reason, but merely in order that that nation should suffer in its future generations. In this respect, the report which moved me most and which raised my indignation to the highest degree is that of a chief engineer setting forth the cold-blooded destruction of the mines of the north of France by the Germans. You are aware that this destruction was executed with such a subtle genius that even to-day, after eighteen months of peace and work, we are unable to extract more than five per cent of the tonnage which we extracted before the war. The Germans, who wished to deprive us of our coal for many long years to come, have thoroughly succeeded."

And the President of the Commission of Reparations, taking up one of the reports lying on his table, handed it to me. I read the following lines, marked in blue pencil, which are indeed the most striking statement of the disaster caused to the French mines, and of the methods employed in accomplishing it:

> We must always insist on the deliberate and systematic character of the destruction of the mines in the north of which France will have to suffer the consequences for another ten years. The destructions caused by a battle, even the most violent one, are mere nothings as compared with the wreckage caused by the "execution of the most frightfully refined programme which men have ever conceived."
>
> One must, in order to be able to conceive the disaster, understand the importance of the tubbing which is the sole protection of the mine against inundation; especially to be feared in the mines of the north and of the Pas-de-Calais. In fact, the shafts cross a layer of aquiferous soils which have to be either frozen or cemented at the time of boring; then a watertight tubbing is constructed, either in wood, cast iron, or concrete, which prevents the waters from penetrating into the mine. But, in the event of the tubbing being destroyed, the aquiferous sheet invades the mine, a natural reservoir, which is then immediately inundated. It was enough for the Germans to blow up the tubbings at 25 to 30 meters below the surface in order to transform the mining exploitations into a kind of subterranean lake, from which to-day some thirty millions of kilometric tons of water have to be pumped. The destruction took place in each mine at the level of the principal mass of water contained in the tubbing, carefully ascertained by technicians.
>
> Not satisfied by thus making certain the inundation of the galleries, the Germans cast all manner of materials into the shafts, among which they threw bombs, cases of dynamite, so as to render the salvage works more difficult and much more dangerous. Furthermore, all the surface installations of the mines were methodically dynamited, room after room, machine after machine, after having first been carefully pillaged. Some of the destructions were effected in October, 1918, after Hindenburg had issued the order to cease all destruction unwarranted by military operations! In all, 220 pits have been rendered utterly unfit for use.

This report speaks for itself. It needs no comments. Still, it may be as well to add the two conclusions made by the expert engineers:

> 1. Eighteen more months will yet be needed for the pumping out of the water from the mines alone.
> 2. It will not be before 1930 that the mines of Lens will be able to recover their pre-war figures of extraction.

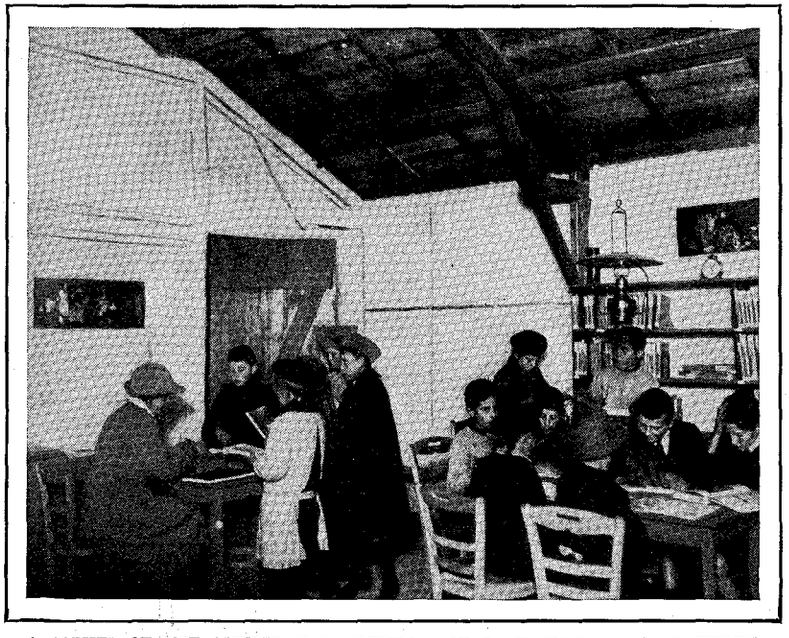
And I understood, after having read the above paper, that M. Dubois, who does not often show any emotion, was overcome when he received this report.

Let us say, and repeat it unceasingly: To prevent a return of such an abomination in any war whatsoever, and in any country whatever, the best, the only way, is to make those who committed the destructions pay for them.

Nations are like individuals; when they are made to pay the breakages, it becomes really astonishing how careful they are not to break too much.

II—AMERICA'S LATEST EXPORT: CULTURE

BY VIOLA I. PARADISE



A CORNER OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOYER AT CROUY, NEAR SOISSONS

Every form of community life centers in this barrack; books and magazines, music and games, make the foyer attractive to young and old

CULTURE from America to France? It sounds incredible, yet it is true. Steel and machinery and cotton and tobacco and grain and precious metals—hundreds of material things we have exported since our early days; but now America has the proud privilege of making to the Old World, to which we owe so much, some repayment in the coin of culture. And the form which our contribution takes is the children's library, an original American product.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Supervisor of Work with Children of the New York Public Library, lately sailed for France, representing the American Library Association. Miss Moore's mission is to stimulate co-operation with the libraries of other countries, and especially to visit the children's libraries which have been established by the American Committee for Devastated France. "I have always cherished the dream," said Miss Moore, "of seeing the children's library idea carried over into French education, though I did not think it would take a war to bring this about. The children's libraries in France grew naturally out of the relief work of the American Com-

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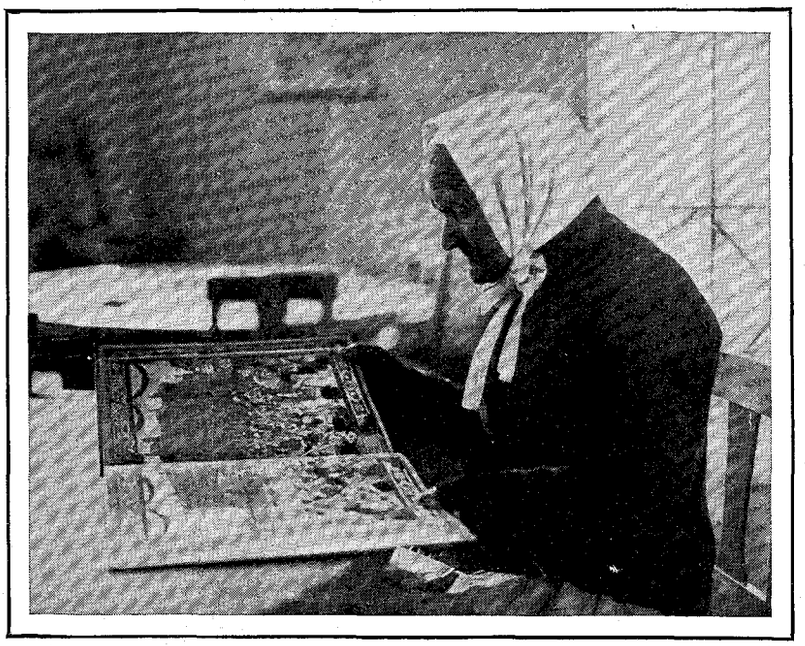
mittee for Devastated France, and began with the circulation of a few books in villages that were stripped of books, as of everything else. In one village five books were passed from hand to hand." Now there are five libraries—at Anizy, at Vic-sur-Aisne, at Blerancourt, at Soissons, at Coucy. Besides a central reading-room, they maintain traveling library departments, sending collections of books to from fifteen to thirty villages within reach of each of the centers. The libraries in the centers are simple structures, "a sort of glorified portable house."

Imagine, in war-torn France, where children have gone hungry for more than bread, where they lost four years of school, where fear and horror and bad dreams made up their mental life—imagine with what eager joy they now seize upon the manna which these libraries present. They lose themselves in the fairy tales of Charles Perrault and Madame d'Aulnoy, in the Jeanne d'Arc so quaintly and exquisitely illustrated by Boutet de Monvel, in Montogueil's "Buonaparte" and his "History of France," illustrated by Job. "There is nothing like these pictorial histories for children in any other country," said Miss Moore, "and perhaps in no other country is there such a response to history as in France." American and English books, too—in translation, of course—intrigue the French children. Cooper and Stevenson and Louisa M. Alcott; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Alice in Wonderland" and the "Just So Stories"—the last as fascinating under its French title, "Tistoires Comme Ça," as in English—are read hungrily. As they read these books and listen with shining eyes during the story-telling hour they can forget their terrible years, and begin to store up a treasure of new and happy memories and a new eagerness for books. Their parents, too, are drawn in by the children's interest. One day a middle-aged woman came into a *baraque* and began looking about the shelves. When the librarian offered assistance, the woman was at first reluctant to tell what she was seeking; but she finally said that a neighbor's child had shown her old mother some pictures in a book, and that these had recalled to the old woman a story she had known n her long-distant childhood. She could not read, but she wished to see the pictures again. The librarian quickly identified the story as "Hop o' My Thumb." Thus, through a neighbor's child, the old peasant woman became a frequenter of the library. Her wrinkled face bending over a picture book, she could live again in imagination her far-distant childhood, and could live in a new present, pushing aside for the time being the memories of four years of horror.

"Of course," said Miss Moore, "libraries were not unknown in French villages even before the work of the American Committee for Devastated France. But the work for children is entirely new, and even the work for adults has undergone a transformation. Formerly books were chosen entirely from catalogues; and the library, as a place where even grown people could sit down and look over a number of books, exercising their judgment and making their choice freely, was unknown before the coming of American-trained librarians. The spirit of our libraries, which we now take so easily for granted, is to European visitors to this country always a matter for remark. An American can scarcely imagine the innovation it is for French village children to come together, talking over books, meeting with a common interest, in the attractive *baraques* of the Committee, for in France the family is the pivot about which life revolves, and children do not play together as do our children. But, though children's libraries would be a stimulating contribution to French life at any time, imagine their importance now, when the morale of the villages has been broken by the loss of so large a percentage of the adult male population, when chidren must literally be taught anew to play and to laugh, and in that sense to live again. Some of the villages to which books are being sent from the centers are ash-heaps where families have had to tunnel through the débris to find some semblance of a home, where they live like cliff dwellers. Small wonder that children line up outside the door, waiting for the *bibliothèque* to open; that on Sundays, after church service, the whole family goes over to the library; that a strong social feeling for the library has developed. Small wonder that the school-teachers, the curés, the public officials, give their enthusiastic support.



FORGETTING THE SADNESS OF WAR AND INVASION IN THE COLOR AND ROMANCE OF THE PAST

"France," continued Miss Moore, "has a strong claim to children's libraries, for in no other country have such beautiful books for children been published. The librarians comment again and again on the æsthetic enjoyment of the French children in the beauty of the books, on the enthusiasm which they bring to the illustrations as well as the text. It is as if art were their inheritance, and to our American librarians is given the privilege of making their birthright accessible to French children. The aim of the Committee, however, is not to remain indefinitely on French soil, but gradually to turn the work over to the French, to train French librarians."

As Miss Moore talked of the work of the children's libraries in France, as she told of other countries to which we have exported this American idea (notably Norway and Sweden), the writer thought of many lonely stretches in our American land, many isolated remote byways, where libraries are unknown. Perhaps, though we may now be justly proud of exporting culture to France, we may in time see our way to import back the very same manifestation of culture for more of our own American rural areas.

A DEADLY PARALLEL

Even Kipling might envy the imaginative vigor of the narrative passage with which Robert A. Curry concludes his article in next week's issue of The Outlook. In it he describes England's airplane defense of the Suez Canal, where five hundred airplanes are available within an hour's notice to rush to any threatened point within a reasonable radius. The undefended condition of the Panama Canal as to the air is earnestly set forth. A deadly parallel is drawn by Mr. Curry, who was formerly an instructor in Egypt with the Royal Air Force.

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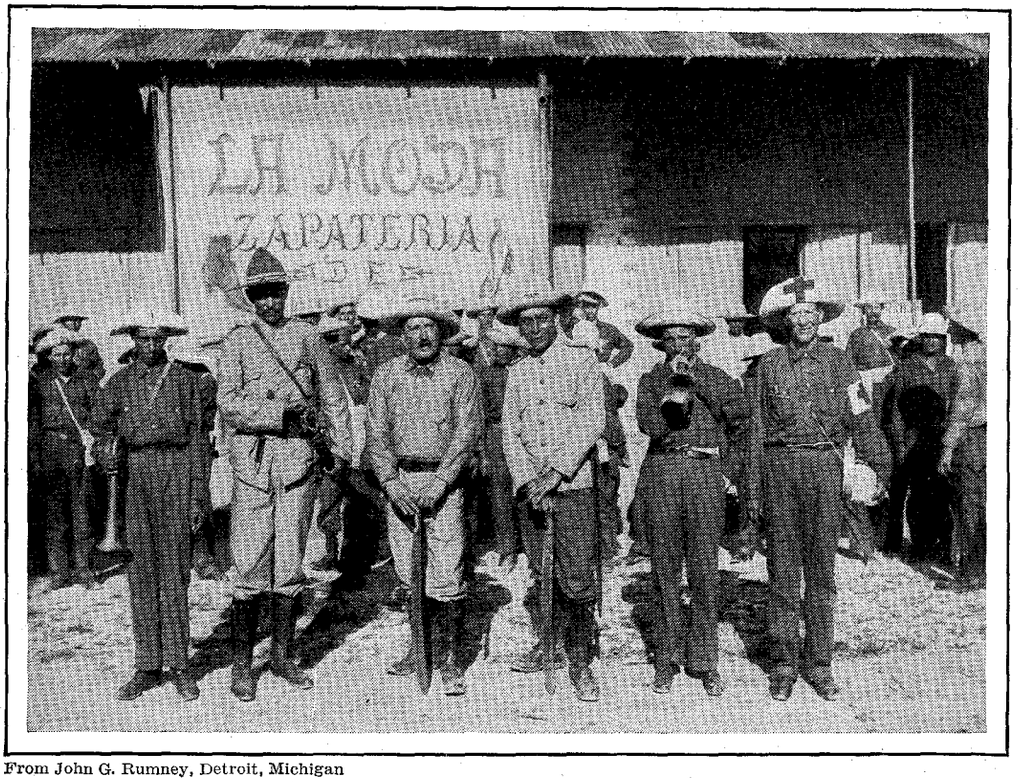
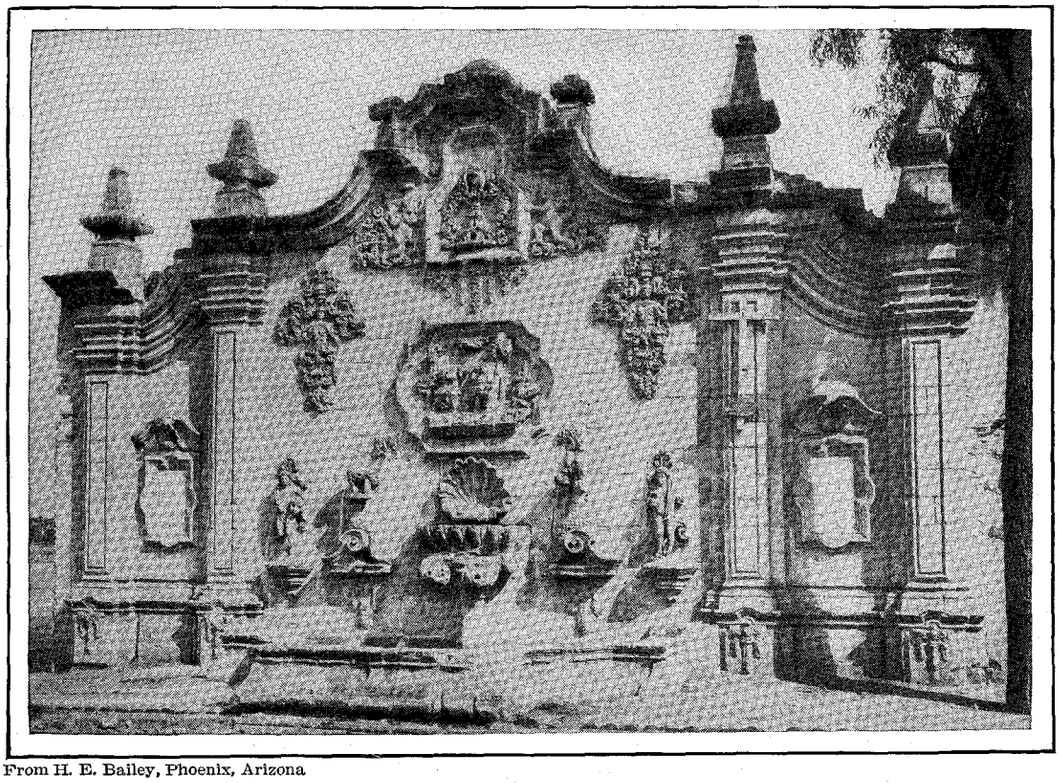
COSTA RICA OF TO-DAY—MEXICO OF YESTERDAY



From John G. Rumney, Detroit, Michigan

A GROUP OF COSTA RICA STAFF OFFICERS

This picture shows a military formation of staff officers in front of a Costa Rican shoe store, which is interesting because of the variety of uniform and the unsimilarity of the officers' carriage and demeanor as compared with those of our own staff officers. Mr. Rumney, we are told, took the photograph immediately after the cessation of hostilities during the recent troubles in Costa Rica



From H. E. Bailey, Phoenix, Arizona

ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAIN OF OLD MEXICAN VIADUCT BUILT BY CORTEZ

This fountain, our informant states, is one of the best preserved sections of a viaduct built by Cortez to carry water to the City of Mexico. It is situated near the "White House of Mexico," Chapultepec Castle

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THE BOOK TABLE

GROWTH OF THE SOIL[1]

KNUT HAMSUN received the Nobel Prize for Literature, not specifically for "Growth of the Soil," but for the culmination in this his masterpiece of a long record of painstaking, conscientious devotion to the art of writing.

His sketches, plays, and novels, if one may judge from the comments of critics, did not try to be popular; they paid little attention to construction or unity or story interest. They were like the half-finished drawings of heads made by a painter who is gathering material and ideas for the picture by which he hopes to be remembered. Of one of the early stories Mr. Worster, who furnishes for this work a welcome account of Hamsun's life and activity, says: "It is interspersed with irrelevant fancies, visions, and imaginings, a chain of tied notes heard as an undertone through the action on the surface."

But there is no uncertainty or lack of definiteness about "Growth of the Soil." It goes on its destined course, strong, clear, and single as a shining stream. It stands the test of dealing with material things—such as the earth, the trees, animals, crops—with solid realism and yet of infusing the picture with the light of imagination. So, too, with the peasants of the distant part of Norway depicted; they grow out of the soil almost as truly as do the trees; they are certainly ignorant and in a sense dull, yet each is a distinct creation; Achilles and Thersites in the Iliad are not more unlike than, for instance, Hamsun's Isak, the primal man of the new grown community (silent, strong, unconquerable by the forces of nature), and the old woman Oline (shifty, dishonest, cringing, revengeful).

It is a feat for an author to hold American readers intent and absorbed in the simple doings of these few country people in a lonely, distant Norwegian hillside. This Hamsun assuredly does. He succeeds because he *shows* us these men, women, and children, he does not merely talk about them; he makes word-paintings of nature instead of raving about its beauty; and in place of theorizing about motive and temperament he tells of deeds and lets the reader infer causes through character.

It is not exact to call this remarkable novel an epic of the land, yet one feels that it has a heroic tone; if it had inclined toward symbolism (which, thanks be, it doesn't), the two protagonists of the combat would be man and the soil—Isak and his farmland. So splendidly does the land yield its abundance to the straining vigor of its conqueror that we find almost a dramatic interest in the growth of human society out of and from the soil.

First comes Isak, a "barge of a man," the figure of a man in a great solitude, trudging with sack on back over the common lands open to settlement. He seeks here and there, sleeps under a rock on a pine bed, makes his choice, then back and forth with food and tools, "a born carrier of loads, a lumbering barge of a man in the forest, tramping long roads and carrying heavy burdens, as if life without a load on one's shoulders were a miserable thing." Hamsun often repeats the phrases, "barging along," "a barge of a man;" they exactly express Isak.

In time comes a goat, then a hut, then a woman, then Cow—"they laid awake

Wide World Photos

KNUT HAMSUN

late that night talking about Cow." And in more time came children — and trouble!

Greater and greater became Isak's ambition. He worked as the Trojans fought; house and outbuildings, tools and machinery, cattle, roads for his own use—there was nothing he did not dare attempt. Neighbors appeared, and with them the evils and sins as well as the friendliness of community life. Against the stalwart, persistent Isak are contrasted weaklings and clever people of no set purpose—Geissler the Lensmand (assistant Government superintendent) is a gem of portrayal art. Crime and lust come too—the people of such a community are apt to be coarse as well as primitive—and there are bits of faithful description that are a little startling and a pitiful intimation that infanticide is too common a curse in such northern solitary communities.

As all this growth, good and bad, evolves from soil and life becomes more complex and varied, the novel's story-interest increases likewise. That is the art of the thing; and its apparent unconsciousness yet thoroughly planned purpose would make the book a prize-winner in the literary realm if Nobel had never instituted a prize-winning system.

But always the reader's imagination turns back to Isak—a strong man in a wilderness. We copy a pen-picture of man and place at their prime:

> A desert, a dying place? Far from it, all about was swarming with life; two new men, four new hands to work, fields and meadows and homes. Oh, the little green tracts in a forest, a hut and water, children and cattle about. Corn waving on the moorlands where naught but horsetail grew before, bluebells nodding on the fells, and yellow sunlight blazing in the ladyslipper flowers outside a house. And human beings living there, move and talk and think and are there with heaven and earth.
>
> Here stands the first of them all, the first man in the wilds. He came that way, knee-deep in marsh-growth and heather, found a sunny slope and settled there. Others came after him, they trod a path across the waste *Almenning;* others again, and the path became a road; carts drove there now. Isak may be content, may start with a little thrill of pride; he was the founder of a district, the pioneer.

Not alone Norwegian literature but world literature will recognize the fresh and clear note of imagination in this drama of man and nature.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

[1] Growth of the Soil. By Knut Hamsun. Translated by W. W. Worster. 2 vols. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION AND DRAMA

BRIMMING CUP (THE). By Dorothy Canfield. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

As between husband and wife should each lead a life of individual freedom of mind and action? Yes, said the two whose marriage begins the novel, but also they should frankly face together whatever situation should arise and honorably discuss it. So when the brilliant and fascinating advocate of modernism and art and romance and poetry comes along he really cannot prevail with such a wife and mother as against the solid, unscintillating husband. And the book ends with the mother's answer to a child's question: "No; I really don't think that father and I are afraid of anything." A book of sound social philosophy and of charming family life.

FEAST OF LANTERNS (THE). By Louise J. Miln. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York.

The author's knowledge of the life and culture of Chinese aristocrats makes this novel worth reading for its descriptive side alone. There is tragedy in the position of the Chinese girl of noble lineage, highly educated in England, and possessed of both Eastern and Western culture, who loves and is loved by an Englishman of equally high type. She knows that their marriage would bring social contempt on him in Eng-

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land and on her in China, and gives up her love to work for China's future.

FIFTY CONTEMPORARY ONE-ACT PLAYS. By Frank Shay and Pierre Loving. The Stewart & Kidd Company, Cincinnati.

This is a very excellent anthology containing a great variety of dramatic material. The student of contemporary drama and the amateur actor should find it invaluable.

GIRL IN FANCY DRESS (THE). By J. E. Buckrose. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A cheerful and mirthful romance in which an heiress and a poor country girl exchange parts and an amusing comedy of errors results.

BIOGRAPHY

HOSPITABLE ENGLAND IN THE SEVENTIES. Illustrated. By Richard Henry Dana. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Richard Henry Dana in 1875–6 visited England, France, Italy, and Egypt, kept a minute diary of his experiences, and in them narrated vividly the customs of the country and the characteristics of his hosts and guests. Son of Richard H. Dana, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," he had, for his father's sake, ready welcome to exclusive circles. A graduate of Harvard, an athlete, a cultured gentleman, and last, but not least, an Episcopalian, characterized by both physical and social courage, able to take an oar at Oxford, to hunt and fish in Scotland, to join in lawn tennis out of doors and in billiards in the house, and free from that self-consciousness which is perhaps the greatest of social handicaps and makes its victims either timid or aggressive and sometimes alternately first one and then the other, he had in himself a pass-key which fitted all doors. His vivid pictures, not painted for the public, which now for the first time the public is permitted to see, interpret graphically phases of social life in old aristocratic England which will not long survive the advent to political power of democratic England. A little more relentless editing would have both shortened and improved the book for the general reader. But it will be not difficult and perhaps more satisfactory for each reader to do his own editing.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

POWERS AND AIMS OF WESTERN DEMOCRACY (THE). By William Milligan Sloane, LL.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

There is scarcely a page in this valuable volume which does not offer some pertinent suggestion. The author's aim, we judge, is found in his words: "Democracy is in its essence conservative; the drift toward Socialism is an attack on its very life; the democratic nation is the best form of human association so far devised; neither democracy nor nationality insures enduring peace." And yet Professor Sloane concludes his work with the judgment that peace is the test of our democracy. He shows first how democracy has been developed, what its institutions are, and what its formula and terms. He describes the foes in its household; incidentally he shows that German "social democracy is misnamed" and that the Social Democratic Party in Germany "has been making its enormous strides, not as a Socialistic or even as a Labor party, but because it is solidly democratic." Elsewhere he says: "Perhaps the worst indictment of democracy as it works to-day is its blundering inefficiency and its intolerable extravagance."

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE (THE). Edited by William Peterfield Trent, M.A., LL.D., John Erskine, Ph.D., Stuart P. Sherman, Ph.D., Carl Van Doren, Ph.D. 4 vols. **LATER NATIONAL LITERATURE**—Parts II and III. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

These volumes complete this important literary achievement. The "Cambridge History of American Literature" furnishes a history of the literature written in English in the United States from the first settlement to the end of the nineteenth century—in fact, it is so close to date as to contain reference to "The Education of Henry Adams." The editors have secured the services of contributors, American and Canadian, who in all cases write with special knowledge of the topic assigned. The work, as truly stated by the publishers, is exact and authoritative, but, though written by specialists, has been designed to meet the needs of the general reader. The indexes and bibliographies are excellent.

WAR BOOKS

GENERAL STAFF AND ITS PROBLEMS (THE). By General Ludendorff. Translated by F. A. Holt, O.B.E. 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Of all the supposed authors of the World War, the most talked of has doubtless been General Ludendorff. His object in compiling the present volumes is evidently threefold: first, "to bring home to every German that a peace of understanding was unattainable;" second, "to reveal how much was kept secret from the Supreme Command by the Imperial Government;" and, third, "to justify the confidence which the majority of the German people reposed in Field Marshal Hindenburg and myself throughout the war." To this end these volumes consist of original and contemporary documents taken from the records of the German General Staff. They include matters of such importance as that of the conference at which the unrestricted submarine campaign was finally decided upon and as the violent interchange of letters between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and General Ludendorff. The author discusses the work of the army in peace times, revealing Germany's strenuous efforts to prepare for war. He tells us about recruiting, labor, financial, and food questions in connection with the army; provision for men returned from the war; and of course about the war itself, its Polish and Russian aspects, the Austrian efforts towards a separate peace, President Wilson's peace attitude, and, most interesting of all, America's entrance into the war. The author frankly concludes that the American Army deprived Germany of victory "and made possible that of the Entente after the strength of our army had been broken by revolution."

EDUCATIONAL

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH LIKE THE FRENCH. By Marie and Jeanne Yersin The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia

This is a remarkably complete collection of French idioms. Certainly if one mastered them all one could claim to speak French in the fashion of Paris and not Stratford-atte-Bowe. We suspect that the lady who remarked to a tardy friend, "*Dépêchez-vous! Vous serez gauche derrière,*" was not familiar with this volume.

MISCELLANEOUS

KING'S TREASURIES OF LITERATURE (THE). General Editor, Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

We have already referred to this excellent series of clearly printed and neatly bound small volumes. A dozen or more new issues have reached us. They include many recognized masterpieces of literature, and from the entire collection almost any one would find it easy to make a choice of books welcome in his library. Among the present issues, for instance, are Longfellow's "Hiawatha," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," an unusually readable collection of papers about "London in Literature," Mrs. Ewing's "Jackanapes," and W. H. Hudson's "Birds in a Village." These few examples indicate the wide range of interest and subjects.

BOOKS RECEIVED

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

BRADFORD'S HISTORY OF THE PLYMOUTH SETTLEMENT. 1608–1650. Rendered into Modern English by Harold Paget. E. P Dutton & Co., New York.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Isaac Lippincott, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

STATES OF SOUTH AMERICA (THE). By Charles Domville-Fife. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

WORKERS AT WAR (THE). By Frank Julian Warne. (The Century New World Series.) The Century Company, New York.

POETRY

LAST KNIGHT (THE), AND OTHER POEMS. By Theodore Maynard. The Frederick A Stokes Company, New York.

SONGS OF THE TRAIL. By Henry Herbert Knibbs. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

INVALID EUROPE. Some Impressions of Recent Travel. By Alfred F. Seligsberg. Boni & Liveright, New York.

WAR BOOKS

VICTORY AT SEA (THE). By Rear-Admiral William Sowden Sims, U. S. N., in Collaboration with Burton J. Hendrick. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

WHAT HAPPENED AT JUTLAND. The Tactics of the Battle. By C. C. Gill. 26 Diagrams The George H. Doran Company, New York

SPORT AND ATHLETICS

ART OF LAWN TENNIS (THE). By William T. Tilden 2d. Illustrated. The George H Doran Company, New York.

CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT. By Horace Kephart. The Macmillan Company, New York

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THE EDITORS' MAIL BAG

THE NEW YORK MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

THE company of a good friend, a beautiful evening, and tickets to the Music School Settlement concert—all made one feel a little like Omar Khayyam with his "jug of wine and book of verse." For these Music School Settlement concerts, given annually now for a number of years, are inspiring and entertaining. Recently it was given in the attractive new Town Hall of New York, and enthusiastic friends of the pupils and of their popular conductors, Mrs. Fannie Levine and Mr. Melzar Chaffee, were present in goodly numbers.

Music, it is said, is a universal language, and it was charmingly expressed in a very attractive programme on that occasion—"The Butterfly" of Grieg, a piano solo by a young girl who was so bashful that the audience through applause had to bring her out again and again in order to make her see the basket of flowers that a friend had sent; Mendelssohn's "Venetian Boat Song," played by the combined Elementary and Junior Orchestra of the school; a very beautiful Negro spiritual sung by a chorus of young men and young women under the direction of Mrs. Laura Elliott; and cello and violin soloists choosing Haydn, Beethoven, and Mozart for their selections. The programme was well suited and attuned to the spring mood both of the weather and of the hearer.

The New York Music School itself numbers among its students boys and girls of fifteen different nationalities, and to them during the winter months it affords an opportunity through music to give expression to their finer aspirations, and in the summer it looks after their physical comforts in the way of days and weeks in the country. The purpose of the concerts is to enlist public sympathy and interest in the work of the school. One finds among these foreign-born boys and girls musical talents which cannot be bought, but which money can help. There are many Nation-wide "drives" for worthy objects, and, while such a drive for the Music School Settlement is not expected, individual "drives" of those interested in music and Americanization work would not be unwelcome to the men and women who in doing this work with great self-sacrifice and devotion are adding glory to a great American ideal. M. B.

New York City.

DOES A CHIPMUNK CLIMB? I'LL SAY IT DOES

I AM amused at an article in the "By the Way" column of The Outlook of February 23 in which a reader tells of the California lumberjack that greased a pole for the chipmunks to climb.

Now I know chipmunks from here to Wisconsin, and from there to Utah, and the ones I am acquainted with can climb anything made out of wood anywhere.

I have seen them climb up very small quaking asp trees in the Rocky Mountains, and also up tall willows that were not more than one-half inch in thickness and up tall weeds that were not thicker than a lead pencil. Not once, but hundreds of times.

While they are not a true squirrel, they can climb anything that the true squirrel can.

And as for grease interfering with their climbing, I fail to see how it could, as they depend on their claws and not on friction, and can go up or down or stop at will.

I do not wish to start a general discussion, but in answer to the query "Can a chipmunk climb?" I wish to say most emphatically that he can.

R. P. GREGG.

Hard-Scrabble Farm Mena, Arkansas.

> I have written a letter unto you in few words.
>
> *Hebrews xiii. 22*

A DISCLAIMER

OUR attention has been called to a letter in your esteemed publication of February 16, 1921, entitled "England's Crimes" that, from the way in which it is signed, would seem to represent the views and to have been the result of definite action on the part of the Allandale Improvement Association of Allandale, Florida.

We would respectfully state, first, that the letter in question was not sent to you as a consequence of any action by our Association; second, that the subject has never been presented or considered at any Association meeting; and, third, that it does not express the sentiments of the organization as a whole.

Please understand we are not denying the individuals who signed the above-mentioned letter the right to voice and spread broadcast any opinions for which they are willing to stand sponsor. But we do most strenuously object to having opinions whatsoever attributed to the Allandale Improvement Association that are not the result of a proper official action by the Association at a regular or duly called meeting. The letter headed "England's Crimes" simply expresses the personal views of the three individuals signing it, and in no way represents any action by the Allandale Improvement Association, nor gives a correct idea of the sentiments of any other members of the Association.

May we ask you to give this communication as much prominence as was accorded the letter to which it refers.

CHRIS. SUPPES, President.
J. W. RIKEMAN, Secretary.

The Allandale Improvement Association,
Allandale, Florida.

OPULENCE AND SPLENDOR

I

MR. JONES in his admirable letter on page 336 of your issue of March 2 says: "Make the seventy million urbanites know . . . the thirty-five million farmers who . . . toil early and late to feed the multitudes enjoying the opulence and splendor of our American cities," etc. Surely Mr. Jones must know down in his heart that this touching and oft-repeated reference to the helotry of the farmer to the city is "bunk" pure and undefiled. The farmer does absolutely no such thing. If he could make any more money doing contract work for his neighbors or selling real estate or agricultural implements to his brother slaves the farmers, he would, and often does, do it. As well try to draw tears to my eyes picturing the unhappy shoe operative who languidly flirts away the busy hours in the reeking city turning out brogues and still more brogues for the heartless and shoe-hungry farmers.

The farmer hasn't been entirely free of the charge of profiteering in the past few years.

Where did this yarn about the downtrodden farmer start, anyway? It does not sound good to the city man.

HARRY M. TEDMAN.

Toronto, Canada.

II

SINCE The Outlook has been ordained interpreter-mediator between the farmer and the city man, perhaps it would not be out of the way to suggest some points upon which illumination is needed.

Where did the advocate of the farmer get the idea about "the multitudes enjoying the opulence and splendor of our American cities"? Has he perchance been riding a "rubber-neck wagon" along Riverside Drive or around the lake shore in Chicago, or has he been reading the fiction in the "Saturday Evening Post" or "Cosmopolitan"? Did he ever view the miles upon miles of densely populated streets from the window of a train as it drew into the Grand Central station, or did he ever take a car ride out Halstead Street or Archer Avenue?

The "opulence and splendor" of the American city is merely its superficial

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aspect. The visitor from Yap's Crossing and from Madison, Wisconsin, sees the gay life of the hotels and the theaters. These institutions are maintained for his benefit and by his largess. True, there are city men who live at the great hotels, frequent the cafés, and regularly attend the theaters; just as there are farmers who live in Wichita, Kansas, Elmira, New York, and Madison, Wisconsin. But the one class is no more representative of the city dweller than is the other of the countryman. The multitude in the city, as well as in the country, is composed of people who rise before dawn, toil through the daylight hours, and retire to their modest, perhaps squalid, homes with the setting of the sun.

"Ah, but how about the eight or nine hour day of the city worker?" your farmer will ask. Does your farmer know that if the city man is to live under conditions which are at all tolerable his residence must be ten, twenty, even fifty miles from his place of occupation? Does he know that in addition to, or rather as a part of, his daily work the city man must spend two or three hours on crowded street cars or in evil-smelling subways?

As for "physical discomforts and social deprivations," the farmer in the lowest state to which he may possibly descend can have no conception of the physical misery and social poverty which abounds in the city. It is not necessary to point to the lot of the tenement dweller to show the inestimable advantage which the farmer possesses over the city man. The millions of, let us say, middle class, for lack of a better term, who live in apartments or in the closely crowded houses of the close-in residence districts exist from year's end to year's end without a single breath of ozone-charged air. They breathe the choking dirt and smoke of numberless shops and factories, they hurry to and from their occupations through jostling, self-centered crowds of strangers, they never know, perhaps, even the names of their nearest neighbors. To the city man even the gifts of nature come not with their full value. The sun is but an instrument of summer torture, the rain turns the streets into seas of reeking mud, the beauty of the moon and stars is lost in the *clinquant* glare of the arc lights.

However, there is no profit in arguing the matter; man was born to discontent, and the luckiest mortal who ever lived no doubt envied some one who, from his view-point, was having a better time. Every farmer longs for the time when he will have acquired enough wealth to retire and move to town and every town man dreams of the day when he can buy a farm. But neither the farmer who gets to the city nor the city man who moves to the country ever finds things in the new environment just as he had pictured them.

Why must we constantly be reminded that the farmer feeds the world? Does not the world furnish him with his dwelling, with his clothing, with his machinery, and with his automobile? To the animal or to man in the primitive state food is everything; in the higher planes of culture it is only one of the necessities.

We appreciate the farmer far more perhaps than he appreciates us of the city. We acknowledge his service to the world, not only as a producer of food, but as the father of future generations of bankers and lawyers and manufacturers; but have we not the right to ask that the farmer, on his part, appreciate that we who eat his food provide him with comforts and luxuries which he could not produce and which he could not purchase unless we first bought his crops?

If it is true that the rural estate is "rising into organized and embittered self-consciousness," as your first-prize winner tells you, the very best cure for the malady would be to work out a system whereby each dissatisfied farmer might be permitted to enjoy a few months of work and play amid the "opulence and splendor" which he enviously views from afar. It might be a good plan, in fact, to arrange exchanges between city and country workers, so that the illusions on both sides might be cleared away.

ERNEST CORDEAL.

Stonleigh Court, Independence Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri.

MORE THAN A COLLEGE DEGREE[1]

SEVERAL thousand readers of The Outlook are no doubt telling you what you already know—"your magazine is one that should be on every reading table." As a newspaper man, who day to day weeds out the useless from the worthwhile, I have only one addition to make to the statement—"your magazine should not only be on the reading table of every progressive, or conservative, American, but it ought to be read from cover to cover."

If the readers of The Outlook are anxious to keep abreast of the times, they know that fifteen or twenty minutes' reading will provide a careful survey of the main events of the past week. Two hours with The Outlook will do more for the busy American in the way of self-education, pleasure, and information than the same amount of time devoted to half a dozen other magazines, particularly those published every month and which devote many pages to fiction. I am glad that The Outlook recognizes the fiction field is overcrowded, and if the charge be made that it is a matter-of-fact publication, then such a characterization is to its credit.

I value The Outlook because:

It is so arranged that the busy man can get a comprehensive digest of the world's news and views in a minimum of time. For that reason alone it is seven times as valuable as a daily newspaper.

It is entertainingly, convincingly, and forcibly written.

Typographically, it is attractive, though I would like to see the yellow cover disappear.

Its editorials are to the point; they hit the mark, not always to one's liking, but they ring true. There are no useless words; the meaning is clear.

The special articles are informative and in keeping with the great public issues of the time. They are sufficiently varied to maintain the reader's interest.

I am glad the half-tone photograph is recognized as an asset to any article; it dresses it up to the reader's satisfaction—but, best of all, there is more to an Outlook article than the picture.

In Lyman Abbott The Outlook possesses a writer who gives the magazine an individuality not equaled by any other publication; when he speaks, Outlook readers listen, and one cannot read an article from his pen without catching a better, broader vision of all that life holds. The occasional touch of theology that breathes an atmosphere of purity and wholesomeness is most welcome in these days of hurry, when one is apt to overlook the beautiful for the practical.

The Outlook is clean, original, progressive, and far-seeing. Its editors are fair, honest, and upright; else its articles would not stand the test of time. The Outlook, living up to its name, has caught the broader vision, and in this workaday world it occupies a niche not touched by any other publication.

To be a constant reader of The Outlook means more to me than a college degree; it is distinction and education in itself.

JAMES A. MURRIN.

Franklin, Pennsylvania.

[1] This letter was among those submitted in the First Prize Contest.—The Publisher.

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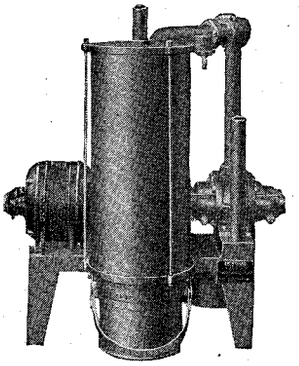

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Germany Called the Dance: Shall France Pay the Piper?

WHAT facts other than those mentioned by The Outlook on another page can you present in support of the things said in the second paragraph of this editorial?

What do you think The Outlook means by saying that "desolation in France is not the result of war"?

Read the article on another page written by Stéphane Lauzanne. In the light of what he says, what do you think just treatment for Germany would be?

Do you think the Allies should allow Germany to spend any money for military purposes? Show, with reasons, why or why not.

If you were a citizen of France, do you think you would want to see conscripted German laborers in France making good what Germany destroyed there during the war? What is your line of argument? How would you treat them?

Do you see any reasoning in this editorial or in the article by Stéphane Lauzanne that you consider economically unsound? What are your reasons?

Define the following expressions: *Sinister, euphemistic, villainy, conscription, practicable, fallacy, self-government.*

Peonage and Murder

What is peonage? Do we have a National peonage law? If so, how does it read? Is the "murder farm" in Georgia actually practicing peonage?

Should any of our States be allowed to have such laws as exist in the State of Georgia which have to do with the bailing and hiring out of convicted persons? Has the Federal Government power to enact a law which would make such State laws impossible? If not, could such a law be made? What is your explanation?

Is the South dealing justly with the Negro? Is it true that Southern States have made laws which disfranchise practically all the Negroes in the South?

What amendments to our Federal Constitution deal with the Negro? Explain in your own words what these amendments say about the Negro.

Do you think the Southern States should be forced to live up to these amendments? If they are not, why are they not?

What effect does it seem to you this peonage affair will have upon America's race problem?

In connection with this topic, it would be well to read "The Soul of John Brown," by S. Graham (Macmillan); "The Voice of the Negro," by R. T. Kerlin (Dutton); "A Short History of the American Negro," by D. L. Browley (Macmillan).

What Will Congress Do?

A special session of Congress is now being held. What is the exact provision of the Constitution as to the calling of special sessions of the Congress? What are its provisions as to other sessions of Congress? Can the President call an extra session whenever he chooses?

Is it generally better to have one of the leading parties in control of both the Congress and the Presidency? In your opinion, would the present Congress do well to disregard entirely Democratic opposition? Explain briefly your answers to these questions.

What, in your opinion, are the three most pressing big problems before the present session of Congress? What are your reasons for selecting the three you do, and not some other problems? What do you hope to see the President and the Congress do about the three problems you have selected? Make clear by giving several reasons why you wish these problems settled as you suggest.

The editor of one of our daily papers says: "When the new Congress meets to-day (April 11, 1921), it will assemble surrounded by an atmosphere different from that which for many years has encompassed its predecessors." What is your explanation of this comment?

Is it true that "beginning with the first Cleveland Administration and since developing steadily, the executive and legislative departments of the Government have tended to become less co-ordinate"? During this time, has the power of the Presidency greatly increased and the Congress been slowly pushed out of its status of Constitutional equality? If so, do you regard this tendency as a desirable one?

What is President Harding's attitude toward the Presidency and the Congress? Is his attitude toward these more in accordance with the attitude which the framers of our Constitution held toward the Presidency and the Congress than was that held by President Roosevelt and President Wilson?

Has the present Congress a definite programme? Do you think it possesses capable leadership? Does it view the needs of our country, both Nationally and internationally, as a whole or otherwise? What reasons can you submit in answering these questions?

The following books, published by the Princeton University Press, are good ones to read in connection with this topic: "Modern Political Tendencies," by Theodore E. Burton; "The Relation of the Executive Power to Legislation," by H. C. Black; "The President's Control of Foreign Relations," by Edward S. Corwin.

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them.—The Editors.

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

LYMAN ABBOTT, whose reminiscences of Edwin Booth appear in this issue as one of his "Snap-Shots of My Contemporaries," has contributed to recent issues papers on P. T. Barnum, John Greenleaf Whittier, and John B. Gough. His portraiture of President Hayes will appear soon. Dr. Abbott was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1835. He is a graduate of New York University and has received honorary degrees from New York University, Harvard, Yale, Western Reserve, Amherst, and Miami. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1856 and practiced law until he entered the Congregational ministry in 1860. His first pastorate was in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from 1888 to 1899, succeeding Henry Ward Beecher. It was as associate editor with Mr. Beecher that he first became connected with this journal, of which he has been Editor-in-Chief for over forty years.

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, who has been President of The Outlook Company for nearly thirty years, was a classmate, at Amherst, of Starr J. Murphy, of whom he writes.

STÉPHANE LAUZANNE is editor of the Paris "Matin." He has contributed frequently to The Outlook. His article on "The Black Troops," with a statement by Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, appeared in the issue of March 16, 1921. He is at present in the United States in company with the French Special Ambassador, M. Viviani.

EDWARD LASELL PARTRIDGE is a New York physician. He was born in Newton, Massachusetts, and received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He is a son-in-law of the late Professor Theodore W. Dwight, founder of Columbia University Law School. He is consulting physician of the New York Hospital, and was formerly Professor at the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and in the medical department of Columbia, and president of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and now of the Washington Square House for Friendless Girls. He has been a leader in establishing and developing the Inter-State Park on the Hudson River.

NEWTON A. FUESSLE pronounces his name "Feezlee," but he answers to almost anything that contains an "f" and a couple of "s" 's. He is on the staff of The Outlook.

HENRY HOYT MOORE, art manager of The Outlook, was given special permission by the Players Club to photograph for this issue Edmond T. Quinn's statue of Edwin Booth in Gramercy Park, placed there by the Players. Jules Guérin, on behalf of the Players Club, approved of the photograph as a worthy representation of the famous statue. The portrait of Booth on the cover was made by permission from a monotone reproduction of Collier's painting, published by the Century Company in "Edwin Booth: Recollections," by his daughter, Edwina Booth Grossmann.

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Exceptional sea-frontage and neighborhood. $800 for season. F. Whitmore, Woodmont, Conn.

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Portion of 75 acres with fine building and cabin, suitable for summer or winter camp, inn, sanitarium. Address 4,863, Outlook.

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For Sale—10-Acre Lot in Sunny Florida
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MAINE

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BAILEY ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
8 rooms, commanding view of bay and ocean. Large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, and three bedrooms on ground floor; two rooms second floor. Modern improvements. Plot 90 x 160. FOR QUICK SALE, I am offering this ideal SUMMER HOME for $1,700—a price far below present cost to build. Photograph on application. M. H. PHILLIPS, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

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boat, ice, running water. Terms reasonable. M. H. SMITH, 514 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAINE

BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE
FOR RENT, Roseledge Cottage, well furnished, 9 rooms and bath, modern plumbing, open fireplace, well-kept grounds. Fine unobstructed views. Season, $400. S. D. SKIDMORE, 1706 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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RENT or FOR SALE Furnished Cottages
Unusually fine situation; all modern improvements, beautiful view; on **Boothbay Harbor, Me.**, convenient to all points; twelve rooms and four sleeping-porches; also smaller house. For particulars, Mrs. J. M. ROBINSON, West Boothbay Harbor, Me.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.
Shore lots and furnished cottages on Southport for sale or rent. Season $150-$200. 200 acres on Linekin's Neck. Ocean and river front. All wooded. Photos.
JOHN H. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. To rent, furnished, 7-room cottage.
City water, open fireplace, and broad piazzas overlooking harbor. $175 for season. Address EMMA E. JONES, 50 Bangor St., Augusta, Me.

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2 Fully Furnished High-Class Summer Cottages
2 and 3 bathrooms, 3 and 2 fireplaces, respectively, 80 mile view up and down the coast. Photos, plans and detailed description. Also fine old Colonial homestead on edge of village with 6 fireplaces, 2 bathrooms, open plumbing, electric light. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

CAMDEN ON THE COAST OF MAINE—For Rent
Fully furnished, attractive cottage, on Dillingham Point, on the shore. Apply to
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TO LET AT CASTINE, ME.
A large modern colonial house, furnished in colonial style, with billiard room, garage, and tennis court. Very near good golf links. Magnificent view overlooking Penobscot Bay. For further details write MRS. E. H. CARPENTER, 12 Charles River Square, Boston, Mass.

TO RENT
Cottage Among the Pines on Kezar Lake, Center Lovell, Me.
Beautiful mountain view, fine bathing beach. Piazza on two sides, 5 bedrooms, bath, living-room 30 feet long with large fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, pantry. Completely furnished, including bedding and silver. Excellent drinking water. Garage. $400 for season. Address Mrs. M. H. Ellis, 20 Roseland St., Cambridge (40), Mass.

TO LET
FURNISHED CAMP
AT EAST SEBAGO, MAINE
30 miles from Portland on beautiful Lake Sebago. Rent $300. For particulars address Mrs. CHARLES A. RING, East Sebago, Me.

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LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE, beautifully furnished in old mahogany. 6 acres, 5 in woods, stable, view Kennebec River, navigable for large yachts; daily steamer to seashore. Stream 25 miles long for motor boats and canoes. State road to Portland. Trains for Boston and New York. Large, sunny living and dining rooms, fireplaces, 6 owner's chambers, 2 bath rooms, 2 maids' chambers and bath, downstairs lavatory, laundry. Modern plumbing, electricity, hot and cold running water. P. O. Box 473.

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FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on water's edge, 7 rooms, modern improvements, filled icehouse, motor and rowboats for season. Apply to Mrs. M. L. F. PACKER, 87 Edwards St., Hartford, Conn.

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House, twelve rooms, hardwood floors, open fires, fine water supply, modern conveniences, two acres of land, trees, garden, sandy beach, boathouse, wood and ice house. Fine view of mountains. Twenty minutes from North East and Seal Harbor. Moderate. Apply Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, 316 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MAINE

Murray Hill, Me. For sale, seven-room cottage. $2,200 if sold prio to renting season. Full particulars. C E McFarland, 91 Commercial St., Boston, Mas

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situated on high hill, overlooking sea 8 larg rooms, basement, hot-water heating system electric lights, water in sink, 2 minutes' wal from church, post office and school.
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Possibly For Rent Season of 1921
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NEW HOUSE 1917
On ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph hotels, churches, post office, and trolley Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, ligh cemented cellar with Boynton furnace; thre bathrooms, three fireplaces. Fine golf link near. Apply by letter. M. M. STEVENSON Lock Box 243, Ogunquit, Me.

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Beautifully situated and completely fur nished for housekeeping.
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The finest estate on the coast of Maine. 30 acres. If desired, the large furnished hom will be let separate from the farm. Boating bathing, and fishing. Fine drives. Addres W. G. TIBBETTS, Pemaquid Harbor, Me

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Completely furnished housekeeping cottage. 6 master rooms, 2 maids', dining and living rooms, 2 baths. Bargain if immediate. Particulars, E. HARRISON, 60 West 53d St., N. Y. City.

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Mt. Desert, Maine., attractive summe cottage, furnace, fireplaces, large piazza Terms very reasonable. Apply to M. W. HENSHAW, 23 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass

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7 rooms, broad verandas, running water, elec tric lights, fireplace, garage, ice, tennis court, large lot, in grove, lawn and garden. Also **furnished cottage to rent.** For terms and photo apply to RAY G. MARSTON, care Augusta Savings Bank, Augusta, Me.

Wiscasset, Me. Beautiful village, modern 6-room cottage, furnished, electric lights, piped water, phone, open fire, large grounds, athletic field, grand view, salt waterbathing, on auto trunkline, fishing, boating, main line R. R., steamboat service. H. W. Hawes, Wiscasset, Me.

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House and furniture to settle an estate. House consisting of seven master's rooms, two servants' rooms, three bathrooms, living-room, dining-room, kitchen and laundry. Sun and sleeping porches. Furnace and four fireplaces. Apply to Mr. J. PERLEY PUTNAM, York Harbor, Maine.

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Real Estate

MAINE

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An Attractive Summer Residence in Becket, in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts — *For Sale*

With garage for 2 cars, vegetable garden, apple orchard, flower garden, unexcelled artesian well water. House, Swiss chalet architecture; 11 rooms, 3 bath rooms, screened dining porch and sleeping porches. Only a few minutes from village stores and railway station; State road all the way from Pittsfield, Lenox, and Springfield. Altitude 1,400 ft.; beautiful view of surrounding hills.

For information address
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H. W. HEWITT
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OR SALE — East Northfield, Mass.—Ideal Rustic Cottage, lly furnished, on hillside; pines, view, eens, running water, bath, toilet, large randas, 6 bedrooms, oil, wood, coal and eless cooking. "Y," Mr. HOWARD.

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(A few hours from New York City, near the Village of Interlaken, Mass., close to N. Y. State Line.)

A Gentleman's Magnificent Estate

Commands a Superb Panoramic View of this garden spot of America.

"Bonnie Brier Farms"

Embraces approximately 1,400 acres with Private Lake.

Aristocratic and Exclusive Environment

High elevation assures excellent climate. Large, modern dwelling, appointments complete in every detail. Beautiful landscape garden. Greenhouses individually cost $160,000. Large garage. Stables will accommodate 50 horses.

There is also a comprehensive group of outbuildings, including a large boarding house for keep, seven individual keepers' lodges, barns, dairy house, blacksmith shop, etc.

Farm lands in excellent state of cultivation. There are beautiful orchards, attractive woodland and splendid pasture.

Conservative cost to duplicate this Estate, $500,000. Will be sold at considerable sacrifice.

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FOR RENT, SEASON 1921
Heath, Massachusetts In Beautiful Hill Town, Elevation 1,700 Feet
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to let or for sale; broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplace; terms moderate. WM. H. HAWLEY, Room 148, State House, Boston.

Northampton, Mass. For sale or long lease, *to settle an estate*, fine modern residence, interior elaborately finished in natural hard woods; large grounds with rare evergreens, fruit trees, and rock garden. Situated on summit of historic Round Hill, with extensive views of mountain, meadow and river. Five minutes' walk from Smith College. For further particulars address Dr. MINSHALL, Northampton, Mass.

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FOR RENT from June 24th to Sept. 10th
Meals furnished at White House Inn, situated on same grounds. For details apply to Mrs. M.V. BURGESS, 91 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.

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AT NORTHFIELD, MASS.
13-room house, two baths, furnished or unfurnished. Has sleeping porches, piazzas, garage. Artesian well, fine water, 15 acres of land with valuable pine trees and magnificent view of Connecticut Valley and mountains. Excellent train service. Apply to S. C. ROPES, 45 West 75th St., New York City.

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ABOUT 1,000 ACRES NORTHWEST, MASS.
3 hours from Boston, 2 hours from Albany. Elevation 1,400. Surrounds and carries private ownership lake, 100 acres. Stocked with Fish and Game. Posted 5 years. Timber will pay 10% on investment. Several buildings. $15,000. Frank P. Crouch, Rochester, N. Y.

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Beautifully Situated House
Seven rooms, barn, hennery, thirty-five fruit trees, soft well water, on acre lot, **Warwick Village, Mass.** Price one thousand dollars. Rev. N. R. Nichols, Congress Park, Ill.

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Furnished houses for rent.
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80 acres and improvements in Ravalli Co., Montana. 11 acres and unusually substantial and artistic house in Great Barrington, Mass. A desirable residence in Washington, D. C. M. E. Scully, 2612 Conn. Av., Washington, D.C.

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CHOCORUA, N. H. For rental, completely and attractively furnished, a charming summer house near the lake, and having the usual living and service rooms, with 5 master's rooms, 3 baths, and adequate servants' rooms and baths. Garage with 2 rooms and bath; 2-section bath house on the beach. Moderate rental for the season. Apply to Benjamin C. Tower, 35 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Agent, for photographs and full information.

CHOCORUA Comfortably furnished 10-room house, with bath, 4 fireplaces, broad piazza overlooking Chocorua Lake, garage, boat and bath house at Lake; ice and wood. W. M. S., 95 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE
House, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, for rent to refined people for summer season. Delightfully located on New England farm near Portsmouth and Concord. Every convenience. Fully furnished. Open fires. Wood supply free. Rent $500. Apply for particulars:
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FOR RENT at
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Beautifully situated in the pines on the shore of New Found Lake. Porches on two sides. House well screened and attractively furnished. Electricity, garage, ice, wood. On State road to White Mts. For particulars address Mrs. J. J. Loizeaux, 21 Fairview St., Newton, Mass.

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Three beautiful cottages for rent. Hot water, baths, fireplaces in every room, electric light, telephone. Three hundred acres, free golf, tennis, dancing; meals at delightful hotel that takes complete charge of bungalows. Reasonable rates. Finest view east of the Rockies. KARL P. ABBOTT.

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Any part or the whole of a ten-acre well wooded tract on BEAUTIFUL BIRCH POINT with wonderful view
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In SOO-NIPI PARK. Completely furnished 11-room cottage; 2 baths, small garage. Rent for summer. Also for sale. Address C. D. QUACKENBOS, 37 West 73d St., New York.

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For rent, an attractive, well furnished, modernized cottage, containing large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and servants' dining-room, good pantry, five or six master's chambers, two maids' rooms, and three baths. Electric lights, aqueduct water, furnace, large screened piazza and three fireplaces. Garage. Fine situation in beautiful country. Address CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, 7 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

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FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE
2 acres of land. Large living-room, with fireplace, kitchen, 4 double, 2 single bedrooms, 3 sleeping porches, 2 baths, lavatory. Large veranda, portion conveniently screened for outdoor dining-room. Old-fashioned garden, vegetable garden. Beautiful view of Franconia Range. Within convenient distance Sunset Hill House. For house plans and terms, apply to 460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

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In the heart of the White Mts.
For rent $300, furnished Cottage.
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Never Before Rented
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Within easy commuting distance of New York, in north Jersey hills. Artistic modern 14-room house with all improvements, 30 acres of beautiful land bounded by trout brook, complete outbuildings. $45,000. J. BOYCE SMITH, Exr., 25 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. Brokers protected.

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At great sacrifice for immediate sale. Price at ⅓ its value to realize cash. 10 min. walk to station, only 22 miles to Philadelphia, hourly service. Magnificent grounds, wealth of shrubbery; one of the best estates in the East; fine buildings. Full particulars and photos on request.
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150 acres, 8,000 feet frontage, finely wooded shores, sandy beach. Best fishing, bathing, boating. Property has title to all waters. 1,350 feet elevation. Ideal Adirondack atmosphere, magnificent views. 2 cottages, large barn. Ideal for camp, hunting and fishing club. Most accessible by New York Central and D. & H. Railroads. 4 miles from Hadley and Hudson River, 6 hours from New York. Fine auto road from New York. Rare opportunity. $20,000, very liberal terms.
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Summer Home in Adirondacks
Furnished, 6 or 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, piano. Altitude 1,000 ft. Rent for season very reasonable. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

COMMODIOUS CAMP
In most picturesque part of **Adirondacks. For Sale Furnished.** Miss R. M. WHITE, 122 Islington Road, Auburndale, Mass.

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Adirondacks 180 acres fronting on N.Y.C. R. R. Suitable site for camp, sanitarium or summer hotel. Adapted also to fish culture game-bird or silver fox farm. Three spring ponds, numerous springs pure soft water, equal to any on the market. Supply sufficient for large bottled water business. Water can be piped to R.R. Valuable timber on property. For particulars write C. H. YOUNG, Malone, N. Y.

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A beautiful country home in a clean college town, 1½ miles to Erie R. R., ¾ mile to post office, elevation 1,800 feet; beautiful view. Brick and shingle, tile roof, plate glass, 12 rooms and large attic, stable and storage shed. 2 acres, garden, fruit trees, city water, also hot and cold soft water, bath and lavatory, natural gas, furnace and 6 wood and gas fireplaces. Laundry, vegetable, furnace, and coal rooms in basement. Address
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City Lot, Coney Island Ave., near Ave. E, Brooklyn, N.Y. Any reasonable offer considered. Address OWNER, 27 Easterly Ave., Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Farm 98 Acres
Beautiful Location

House 12 rooms, 2 large halls, steam heat, mostly hardwood floors, 2 large piazzas, 2 large barns. Hen house, granary. Ice house filled. Buildings fine repair. Schools, churches near by. Phone and R. F. D. at door. Address W. I. C., Ballston Spa R. D. 2, N. Y.

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Brick house, 15 rooms, 4 porches; large barn; 32 acres of land, pond, small woods extending to river. On State road. For particulars address Miss BERTHA CRIST, Burnside, N. Y.

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NEW YORK

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50 miles from New York, handsomely furnished house, 14 rooms, 5 baths, 2 large sleeping porches, piazzas, 6 open fireplaces, electricity, 2-car garage. 5 minutes' walk from golf club. $200 a month for 5 or 6 months. Write Mrs. W. B. A., Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.

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FURNISHED SUMMER HOME
At Essex, N. Y.—Lake Champlain

Near lakeshore. On breezy hill overlooking lake and mountains; ten large, comfortable rooms; all improvements, electricity, garage; excellent bathing, boating and fishing. $600 for season. Address W. D. STOWER, 123 Chestnut St., Rochester, N. Y.

CAMP SUNNYCROFT
Essex-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
TO RENT FOR THE SEASON

8 rooms, bath, furnished for housekeeping, large veranda. Splendid views. Vegetable and flower gardens started. 2 acres. 100 feet lake shore. Choice location; bathing, boat. Address Church, 128 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.

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Furnished camp, $150. Beautiful home, furnished; large rooms, bath. Very reasonable for season. E. S. AUSON, Cambridge, N. Y.

Lake Champlain Shore front camps in the pines, furnished. Open fires. Sand beach for children. $250 to $300 for season. C.H. EASTON, 140 Liberty St., New York.

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For congenial artists and literary folks; ½ mile frontage on west bank of Hudson River, 200 feet elevation, beautiful river views; site for dock with riparian rights; there are 26 plots about 100x1,200 feet, approximately 2¾ acres each, secluded, but not isolated; accessible by West Shore R. R. and New York Central Railroad and Hudson River Day Line boats to Poughkeepsie; 2 hours from New York; plots are $600 each; sale is by subscription to certified people only. **Edward C. Dayton, Realty Specialist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

Simply Furnished COUNTRY HOME
$150 for vacation
High, quiet, restful location.
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Lake George Furnished home for rent on large estate. 11 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful grounds, telephone, ice, open fireplaces, tennis court, bathing beach. Address STRAGNELL, 24 East 63d St., New York.

Lake George Cottages and Bungalows for sale or rent. Attractively furnished. Rent from $300 to $1,000 for season. Address Wm. E. Walton, Glenburnie-on-Lake George, N. Y.

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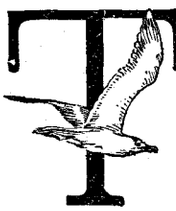

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DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, and secretaries. Miss Richards, Providence, East Side Box 5. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.
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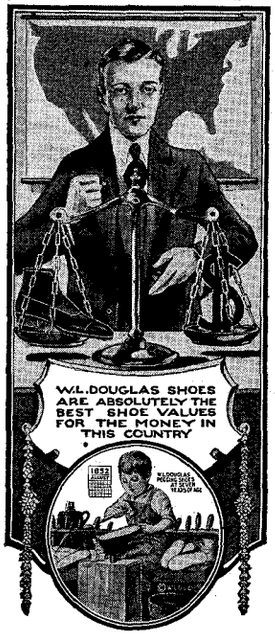

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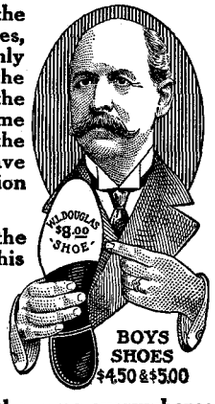

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when Whistler was "floored" is me
tioned in a magazine article about t
artist. He once said to an inquisiti
model who had asked him where he w
born (he was secretive as to the da
and place of his birth), "My child, I w
not born. I came from on high." A
the model answered, with a wit as ke
as Whistler's, "I should have suppos
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ORGANIST and PIANISTE, Presbyterian, desires church position. Location and organ considered. References. 9,727, Outlook.

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WOMAN desires out-of-town position. Executive ability, 12 years' experience, understands bookkeeping, capable directing organization, excellent character. Best reference. 9,715, Outlook.

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WANTED, in June, by college instructor who has crossed Atlantic several times, position as companion, nurse maid, or chaperon; merely for the vovage to Europe. 9,751, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

SECRETARY-COMPANION or similar position where executive ability and superior qualities of gentlewoman are of first importance. No objection to country or traveling. 9,712, Outlook.

WOMAN employed as housemother in boys' private school wishes position for summer, care of house or children. 9,714, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED trained nurse maid would like position in Middle or Far West. Best references. 9,705, Outlook.

EDUCATED young American woman, accustomed to traveling, as companion, tutor, or chaperon. 9,706, Outlook.

REFINED, cultivated woman would like position as companion, chaperon, or home manager. Prefer widower's family. Best references. 9,700, Outlook.

PROFESSIONAL MAN (doctor) wishes to act as traveling companion to several young men going to Europe for summer months. 9,639, Outlook.

CULTURED New England woman desires housekeeper's position in gentleman's house where sterling character and ability would be appreciated. 9,725, Outlook.

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GRADUATE nurse, refined, sunny disposition, no relatives, will take intelligent care of lady or gentleman. Good traveler, finest credentials. 9,729, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position as companion-secretary; can drive car. Best references. 9,736, Outlook.

LADY well qualified to act as chaperon wishes position for summer months. Excellent references. 9,739, Outlook.

PRIMARY teacher wishes position with family going abroad. References. Drawer J, S. Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG woman, linguist, many years' foreign residence, nursing experience, desires in return for passage to France to act as guide, secretary, companion, or governess. References. 9,742, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires in return for transportation to act as companion to one or more persons traveling to Colorado or adjacent States in June. References. 9,741, Outlook.

SUPERVISING housekeeper wishes position hospital or institution. Experienced. Best references. 9,743, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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PRINCETON senior wishes position as tutor or companion during next summer. Accustomed to outdoor life and sports. 9,659, Outlook.

POSITION as councilor for boys' camp wanted by young man experienced in boys' work and all phases of camp activities. Organized two camps and developed them successfully. Well educated. Best of references. 9,664, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED primary teacher desires position tutoring or as governess for summer months. Will help sew. 9,665, Outlook.

CULTURED woman, college graduate, resident Middle West, desires opportunity leave city for summer, as camp councilor, or companion at summer home or resort. Likes young people. Minimum compensation. References exchanged. 9,707, Outlook.

MASTER of private school, 30, in the intelligence service on French battle fronts, would go to Europe as tutor or companion. Moderate knowledge of French. 9,708, Outlook.

GOVERNESS wishes position with hard of hearing child. Can give lip reading lessons. In writing kindly state salary. Best references. 9,704, Outlook.

YOUNG woman interested in journalism desires connection with first rate institution. Has had teaching and business experience, and offers services for instruction. 9,702, Outlook.

TEACHER, New England young lady, possessing intelligence, enthusiasm, energy, and optimism. No degrees. Loves nature and music. Summer position as tutor, traveling companion, or secretary. 9,699, Outlook.

POSITION wanted in June to October, a tutorship. Columbia graduate, master's degree. 9,710, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, refined, experienced teacher, excellent references, wishes position for summer. Chaperon, tutoring, private secretary. Would travel. 9,721, Outlook.

REFINED young college student desires summer position as tutor and companion to boy or boys in private family. Athletic. Good references. 9,734, Outlook.

SWISS, Ph.D., twenty-eight. Protestant, 4 languages, athletic, officer, physical director, two years' teaching experience, desires position as tutor (traveling). References exchanged. 9,749, Outlook.

INTELLIGENT and accomplished young woman in excellent health, competent to tutor children between seven and fourteen years and to participate in and chaperon their amusements. 9,731, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

BOSTON private school teacher (En
woman) desires summer position in sc
camp, or private home as tutor, compa
or secretary. 9,722, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY professor, twenty-s
will tutor or be companion. Three yea
Europe. Speaks four languages. Hi
references. 9,723, Outlook.

YOUNG woman with two years' succe
experience as teacher wishes employmen
summer. Would tutor children or ac
companion for adult. Best of refere
Address Miss J. F. Whiton, City No
School, Rochester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR French teacher, available
fall, college or school in or near New Y
9,735, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, university student, de
position governess, companion, for sum
9,730, Outlook.

SKILLED tutor desires position as tea
of English, July and August, in foreig
family. 9,719, Outlook.

TUTOR — Mathematics and Englis
country home. Highest New York refere
9,733, Outlook.

SUMMER position by woman artist.
versity graduate, experienced teacher, mus
Fond of children and outdoors. 9,737, Outl

WANTED, by Sargent graduate, pos
athletic director in school or home
September. 9,745, Outlook.

REFINED college graduate, traveling
perience, social entertainer, Parisian Fre
would tutor, be companion or secretar
summer. References. 9,747, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, e
rienced teacher, desires tutoring positio
summer months. 9,750, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS Guthman, New York shopper,
send things on approval. No samples. R
ences. 309 West 99th St.

WANTED—Defective persons to bo
Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

BOYS wanted, 500 boys wanted to sell
Outlook each week. No investment necess
Write for selling plan, Carrier Departm
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth A
New York City.

EXPERIENCED teacher, Bryn M
graduate, will chaperon and tutor two
at family camp, Maine, July, August. Te
reasonable. References exchanged. 9
Outlook.

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tionate share in making the world's tory? Perhaps an argument could be de for the affirmative side of the stion. The British Isles, of course, uld be the foremost exhibit; then, haps, would come Japan, or possibly nce; Corsica, as the birthplace of oleon, would be included; and the st Indies, as the scene of Columbus's coveries. Curiously enough, three at military geniuses were born on nds — Napoleon, Wellington, and ssaint L'Ouverture; while a fore- st American statesman, Alexander milton, was born in the island of is, in the West Indies.

A mere collection of books is not a ary—a bookshop is a collection of ks," says James F. Willis in a book ed "Bibliophily." "A library is an *anism* that develops with the soul of owner; it is furnished progressively his spiritual life progresses. There men who are book-buyers, and cul- ed gentlemen who buy books; and y differ widely: the quality of a ary depends upon who fills the lves. A real man's library is not de; it grows."

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mar's inquiry, "What is it that the tners buy, one half so precious as the f they sell?" must come to the mind many an ardent sportsman as he ds this advertisement in "Country e" of London: "To BE LET, the most utiful Place on the River Wye, with miles of Salmon-fishing, including famous Llanthomas Water, in which enteen fish, weighing 308 lbs., were ed in one day by one rod. Two packs ounds and three golf courses in the ghborhood."

---

he nomenclature of the motion-pic- e world is amusing. A dramatic rnal prints the following: "One of the iest film factories on the West Coast he ——. Although the lot is one of largest in the world, limited stage ce at first made it possible for only companies to work on the lot. hin the next two weeks, however, r companies will be shooting fea- es. Pauline Fredericks, Hayakawa, Gasnier have all shot a picture on lot. Soon the four companies will on the lot shooting super-special fea- es."

Writing of "Talk and Talkers" in the rth American Review," Mr. J. B. ts says of the Irish peasants that y have a poetical and many-colored abulary, and that "though it be a nge thing to say, it may be that best conversation is that of the un- ered peasants." The imaginative that their phrases take he illus- es by the remark of a servant girl a priest on his return from a long ence, when she said to him that she glad he was back, for, said she, color of loneliness was in the air."

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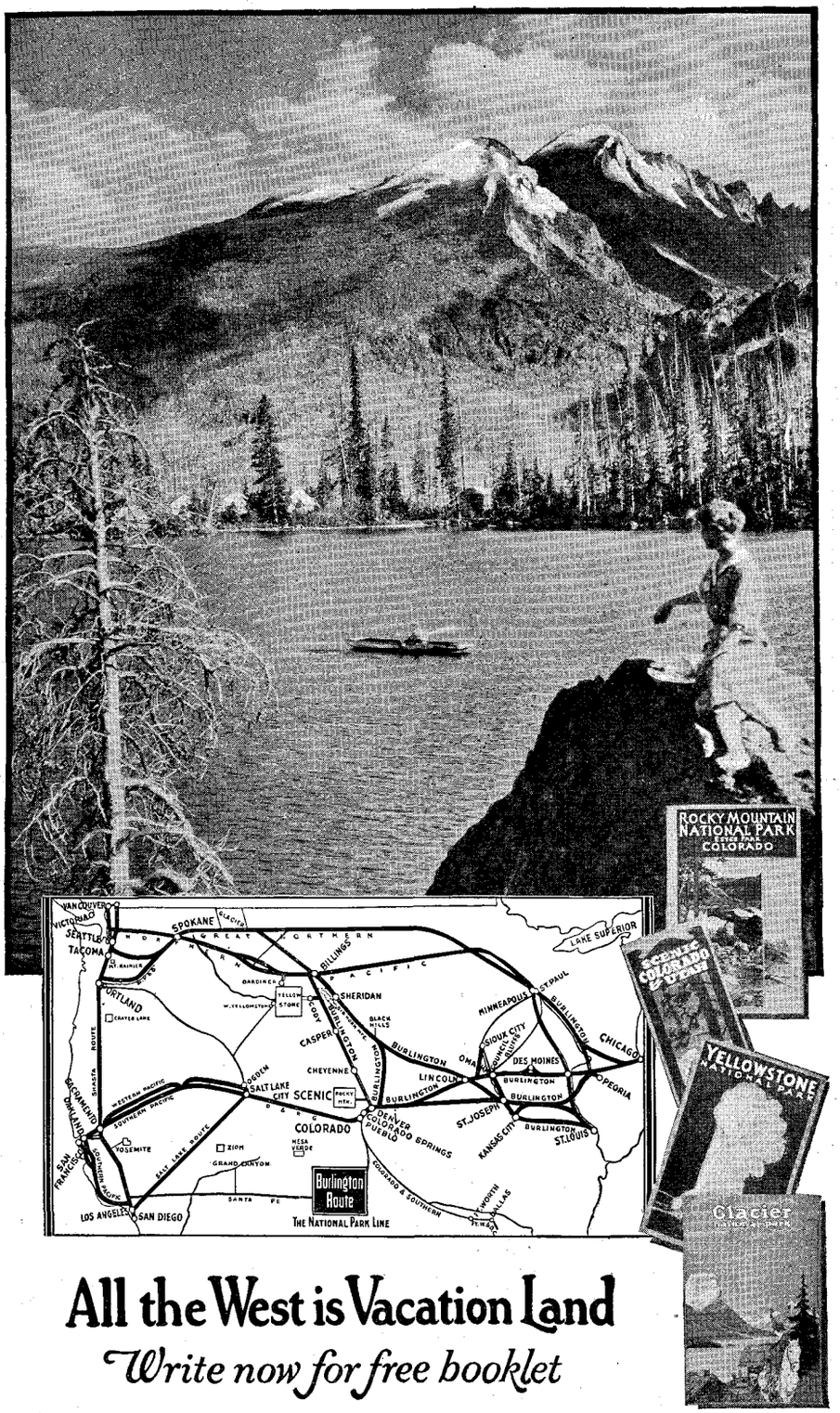
ncle Ed (as reported by "Pickup")— ll, Johnny, how do you spell giraffe?" ohnny—"G-i-r-a-f-e."
ncle—"The dictionary spells it with f's."
ohnny—"Well, uncle, you asked me I spelled it."



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IN the West there are a hundred wonder-regions awaiting you this vacation-time—each different. Send for the free book about the place that interests you:

Colorado—"The Playground of the Nation," and Utah, "The Promised Land."

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Yellowstone Park—spectacular, mysterious—"The Wonder-Geyser-Land of America."

Glacier Park—exciting in its vastness, terrific in its grandeur—home of the Blackfeet Indians.

The West is a fascinating picture-book whose pages you may turn a lifetime and always find something new, something thrilling. Beside the great parks and Colorado playgrounds, there are, for instance, the romantic Big Horn Mountains, the historic "Buffalo Bill" country in Wyoming; South Dakota's Black Hills, the charmed land of the Pacific Northwest and glorious California.

Go, when your fancy dictates, one way and return another, at no extra cost—stay as long as you desire. The map shows how the Burlington just naturally fits in to advantage.

Burlington Route
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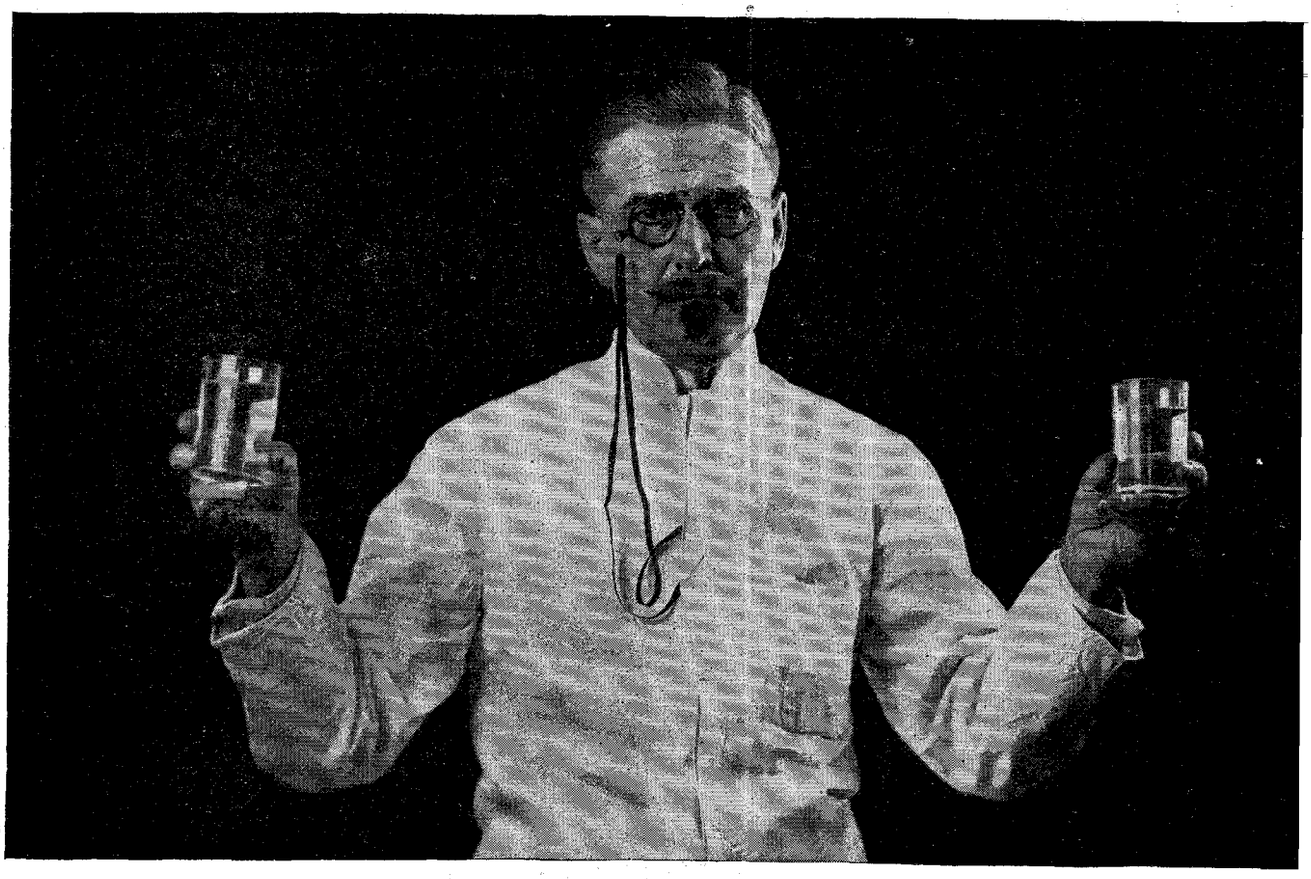

What Do You Know About *Water?*

Do you give any thought to the *water* you drink? Do you drink only the *purest* water obtainable?

"Wait," you say, "the public water in my home is pure. It must be pure—see how clear it looks—how good it tastes!"

That's just the trouble—much public water looks and tastes pure, hence most people think it *is* pure. Physicians and other scientific men know that bad water may often be colorless, clear, of brilliant lustre, free from smell or taste, and yet full of germs!

Drinking water that comes from lakes or rivers not only contains considerable mineral salts, but also the soluble elements of animal and vegetable matter. Filtration or other treatment cannot possibly free it from all of these impurities. Such water, therefore, fails to function properly in flushing poisonous wastes from the human system.

What is a really pure water, you ask, and where can I get it? The purest drinking water reported by the United States Government is Paradise Water, which is so pure that it contains less than *one grain* of solid and mineral matter in a gallon of 58,372 grains!

Although Paradise Water is not a medicinal or mineral water, physicians recommend its continued use for many ailments where it is necessary to restore the normal condition of the digestive tract. It is especially beneficial for people past middle life.

Paradise is a delightful table water; try drinking six glasses of it daily for a month, and note its buoyant, up-building effect upon your general health.

Packed in cases of one dozen quarts, two dozen pints or three dozen half-pints—all full size. Natural or Carbonated.

Write for free booklet, "The Story of Paradise Spring," and names of dealers who handle Paradise Water in your city.

PARADISE SPRING COMPANY, BRUNSWICK, MAINE

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PARADISE WATER

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